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COOLIDGE SEES EFFORT TO BIND SUPREME COURT

President's Lafayette Day Address Points People to Freedom

DECRIES CHARGE THAT BENCH IS TYRANNICAL

Also Calls on America to Take Lead in "Liquidating World's Hatreds"

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Coolidge called upon the American people in a Lafayette day address here today to take a stand against "a deliberate and determined effort" which he said "is being made to break down the guarantees of our fundamental law" through a movement "to limit the jurisdiction of our domestic courts."

Speaking at the unveiling of a statue of Lafayette, the President characterized the great Frenchman as "a true son of world freedom," and asserted that "this occasion is dedicated to freedom." "The question is," he declared, "whether America will allow itself to be degraded into a communistic and socialist state, or whether it will remain American. Those who want to continue to enjoy the high estate of American citizenship will resist all attempts to encroach upon their liberties by encroaching upon the power of the courts."

While devoting his address primarily to a defense of the United States Supreme Court, the President also drew a lesson from the French leader, who "joined us in fighting for the maintenance and extension of our institutions" and proposed a policy of service in foreign relations. He pleaded for the abolition of war hatreds and assistance in the "restoration of the German people, now shorn of militarism."

Protective Power Cited
Referring to the Supreme Court, Mr. Coolidge said it is his authority "should be broken down and its powers lodged with the Congress, every minority body that may be weak in resources or unpopular in the public estimation, also nearly every race and religious belief, would find themselves practically without protection."

"The time for Americans to range themselves firmly, squarely and uncompromisingly behind American ideals is now," he asserted. "The great body of our people have an abiding faith in their own country. The time has come when they should supplement that faith with action."

In this context there is but one place for a real American to stand. The President mentioned no names in connection with the attack he described against the Supreme Court. He characterized it as an assault upon the Constitution and "its purpose the confiscation of property and the destruction of liberty."

"Very little danger exists of an open and avowed assault on the principle of individual freedom," he said. "It is more likely to be in peril indirectly, perhaps with the avowed intention of protecting it or enlarging it."

Avoiding Entanglements
In his discussion of foreign affairs Mr. Coolidge said, "To depend on to my mind does not mean to be isolated. . . . There is no real independence save only as we secure it through the law of service."

While avoiding entanglements, he pointed out, the United States had pursued that policy in contributions to foreign charities; in counsel at the arbitration tables in Latin America; in adjustment of war problems in Europe; in the Washington Armament Conference; and in the settlement of the reparations problem.

"The effect these will have in averting war and promoting peace," he added, "cannot possibly be overestimated. They appear to me properly to mark the end of the old order, and the beginning of a new era. We hope they are the end of aggressive war and the beginning of permanent peace."

Referring to the European situation, the President declared it was his duty to point out that we want France and the other allies paid, we can best work toward that end by assisting in the restoration of the German people, now shorn of militarism, to their full place in the family of peaceful mankind."

Speaking again of the Supreme Court as well as of the entire system of independent judiciary, Mr. Coolidge said its establishment through the Constitution was "one of the great contributions which America made to the science of government." He added:

"That tribunal has been made as independent and impartial as human nature could devise. This action was taken with the sole purpose of protecting the freedom of the individual, of guarding his earnings, his home, his life."

"Tyranny" Charge Ridiculed
It is frequently charged that this tribunal is tyrannical. If the Constitution of the United States be tyranny, if the rule that no one shall be convicted in a criminal case and a jury of his peers; that no orders of nobility shall be granted; that slavery shall not be permitted to exist in any state or territory; that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; if these and many other provisions made by the people be tyranny, then the Supreme Court, when it makes decisions in accordance with the law, is exercising the power of government for the preservation of liberty."

The fact is that the Constitution is the source of our freedom. Maintaining it, interpreting it, and clarifying it, are the only methods by

Canada Signs Trade Pact With Netherlands

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 6 (AP)—A. ROBB, acting Minister of Finance, and T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, acting on the authority of a royal warrant, yesterday signed the new trade treaty with the Netherlands, exchanging it for the most-favored-nation treatment during the last fiscal year.

Canada's exports to the Netherlands have totaled \$9,500,000 and its imports from there about half that.

GERMANS DENY RESPONSIBILITY OF WORLD WAR

Marx Disclaims All Guilt in Bold Letter to Premier at Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France and George Theunis, Prime Minister of Belgium today received a letter from Wilhelm Marx, Chancellor of Germany, declaring he felt obliged to publish immediately the proclamation of Germany refusing all responsibility for having caused the World War.

Dr. Marx added that the publication of the proclamation, which refutes Germany's admission of war guilt, was deferred to avoid hindering the negotiations at the recent international conference in London. As soon as he had received the letter, Mr. Herriot made known to the German Government that the letter had made a bad impression upon him, and indicated the probable unfortunate consequences the publication would have in the connection with the attitude of the French Government.

Judging by the ovation accorded the sentiments expressed by Nicholas Politis of Greece after his address in the debate on the reduction of armaments in the Assembly of the League of Nations today, the sentiment of the Assembly distinctly favors a system under which compulsory arbitration will always be accompanied by effective guarantees of security.

British Delegates Confer
M. Politis is a former foreign minister of Greece and an authority on international law. When he resumed his seat after concluding his remarks, Edouard Herriot of France and all the members of the French delegation warmly welcomed him.

Minister of Japan, who accompanied the Japanese delegation, helped frame the protocol of the present World Court of Justice, left the Japanese bench on the other side of the auditorium and rushing up warmly welcomed M. Politis.

Ramsay MacDonald later called a conference of the British delegation, and M. Herriot convoked the French group. It was announced that some concrete resolution, placing the entire problem of arbitration, disarmament, and security before the Assembly, probably would be introduced, when it was likely that Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot would both speak.

The establishment of diplomatic representation reciprocally between the Vatican and the League of Nations is a possibility of the future in the opinion of Monsignor Eugene Besson, general secretary of the propaganda committee of French armisties abroad, according to newspaper reports today of an address he delivered before the International University Federation.

The support of the Roman Catholic

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Women's Get-Out-Vote Drive Well Under Way in New York

Y. W. C. A. Headquarters Sends Call to Every Branch to Mobilize for First Registration Day—Radio Addresses Begin

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—With 199 local branches of the Young Women's Christian Association appointing get-out-the-vote committees and a luncheon arranged by the League of Women Voters for Sept. 11 at the Hotel Baltimore, the women's campaign for voters in the coming elections is getting well under way.

"The national board of the Young Women's Christian Association announced today at its New York headquarters that letters were being sent to every branch association "to mobilize quickly for the first registration day." Automobile convoys in every election precinct and a check-up between the two registration dates are on the organization program in the attempt to bring up the voting average to the 75 per cent standard set by the National League of Women Voters.

Miss Henrietta Roelofs, national legislative head, is directing the campaign among the 600,000 members of the organization.

The luncheon of the League of Women Voters on September 11 has been planned by the Westchester county branch and the speakers will represent various shades of political opinion. They are: Mrs. Casper Whitney, on "What Women Expect of the Parties"; Morris Hillquit, on the "Progressive Campaign as a Factor in Getting Out the Vote"; Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, on "Citizenship as a Duty"; Judge T. G. Riskey, on the "Responsibility of Individual

CHI HSIEH-YUAN ARMY REPULSED ON TWO FRONTS

Shanghai Defenders Drive Back Invaders After an All-Night Battle

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6.—Fierce fighting continues. Another 450 wounded men have reached Shanghai and 1000 additional refugees. The Kiangsu forces renewed their offensive at Luho, determined to capture Woosung forts. Three American destroyers are lying at Woosung, prepared to defend the settlement. Despite the war at Shanghai the Chinese plan a "national disgrace day" tomorrow, protesting against the injustice of the Boxer indemnities.

Meanwhile thousands of refugees are seeking shelter in the settlement. Sun Yat-sen has sent word that Canton has an expedition starting northward immediately, personally directed. The Ankwei forces are joining the Kiangsu troops, making general warfare likely.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6 (AP)—The invading Northern forces of Chi Hsieh-yuan were repulsed on two fronts—at Hwangtu, 15 miles west of here, and at Luho, 30 miles northwest of here—after an all-night battle with the Lu Yung-hsiang forces defending Shanghai, according to an announcement this morning from Chekiang headquarters.

After repulsing the attacking northern forces at Hwangtu, General Chao Tse-ping, leading the forces defending Hwangtu sector, led a successful counterattack, forcing the opposition troops back to within two miles of Anting, a town 20 miles west of here, on the line of the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

Six-Mile Advance Claimed
In the Hwangtu section the defending forces claimed an advance of six miles was made along the railway line, besides the capture of two companies of the Kiangsu Sixth Division and four high officers.

The night battle which was carried on in the Luho streets and resulted in driving out the northern troops, according to a communiqué issued by the victorious Chinese army, The Chekiang announcement added that no opposition troops were seen today between Luho and Katinghsien, the latter point being nearer to Shanghai.

A bridge on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway line, near the Lung-wa Arsenal, Chekiang headquarters, was blown up mysteriously during the night, cutting off communication between the line which supplies the front to the fronts held by the defensive forces.

Refugees to Be Given Work
Railroad crews were working today to restore the destroyed bridge. Lu Yung-hsiang announced today that as a result of disturbances among coolie laborers due to conscription, Russian refugees now in Shanghai district will be given work.

The Chekiang military governor said hundreds of Russians were seeking to enlist, but this request was refused and they will be used as laborers only.

General Chi has issued a proclamation which is being circulated among the forces of Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang offering \$50,000 to anyone who will hand over General Lu to him. He places a similar amount at the disposal of anyone who will bring forces who shall desert and bring his entire regiment over to his side.

Twenty thousand dollars will be paid for a piece of field artillery, a machine gun, or for an airplane and \$1000 for a machine gun. Finally, two months' pay is promised to the ordinary soldier who deserts to his side.

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Section of Waiting Crowd at Boston Airport, Thrilled by Flying Feats



UNIONS ADOPT ANTI-WAR PLAN

Congress at Hull Decides on Measure Aimed to Prevent Outbreak of Hostilities

By WALTER MEAKIN

HULL, Eng., Sept. 6.—The Trade Union Congress, which closed its sessions today, has accepted unanimously a resolution submitted by the "Miners' Federation" instructing the general council to call a special congress to decide on industrial action whenever the danger of war might arise, this step to be taken, if possible, before a declaration of war, so that everything possible might be done to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

The question as to how far the general council welcomed the resolution, and on their behalf hope was expressed that the workers would never again be misled by attempts to justify war.

Interest in the condition of Indian workers has been growing recently among British workers owing to the effects of cheap labor competition. After a discussion on the subject, the general council was empowered to undertake an exhaustive inquiry into wages, workers' conditions and productive capacity, sending, if necessary, a special delegation to the East for the purpose.

Ben Tillet complained that no real investigation of the problems of emigration ever had been undertaken by the British Labor movement. On the initiative of the general council a resolution was passed unanimously calling for the regulation of emigration so that labor standards might be protected and all emigration agencies brought under direct government control.

The question as to how far the industrial side of the Labor movement should be free to criticize the acts of the Labor Government is exciting much discussion at present. The majority opinion is that Labor ministers must not be held immune from criticism and this opinion found expression in a resolution adopted by a large majority, expressing dissatisfaction with the refusal of Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to modify the civil service regulations restricting the freedom of civil servants to participate in party politics.

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World Flight Hastens Four Radio Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Sept. 6

ONE of the first concrete results of difficulties encountered by American fliers in Greenland is announcement by the Danish Government of proposed erection of four radio stations on the island. The plan had been devised before the war but recent developments have emphasized its importance.

Permission for their erection has been granted by the Danish Rigsraad, and are to be constructed immediately at Julianehaab, 66 degrees latitude; Godthaab, 65 degrees, and Godhavn, 70 degrees, on the west coast, and at Angmagssalik, 66 degrees, on the east coast. The contract for the erection of the stations has been placed in the hands of the Danish Radio Company, Ltd., who have already begun to send the necessary equipment and workers. It is anticipated the stations will be in operation before the end of the year.

SERBS ORDERED TO GIVE UP ARMS

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Sept. 6.—The Macedonian Refugee Organization yesterday communicated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor several indications of the new policy of conciliation in Macedonia pursued by the Davidovitch Government of Yugoslavia. One of these was an order issued by the new Minister of Interior, Nastas Petrovitch, summoning the bands of Serbian Comitadjis to surrender arms. This action was taken on the ground of the failure of the Comitadjis warfare.

The decision of the Yugoslavian Government to abandon its guerrilla warfare, however, is regarded by Macedonians as a distinct step in advance. The policy of conciliation is also shown in the removal of the officer considered responsible for the execution in March of last year of 20 Bulgarians without trial.

World News in Brief

Tegucigalpa, Honduras.—Possible peace in Honduras is believed to be in sight in consequence of efforts of mediation made by the American chargé d'affaires here. A 10-day armistice was agreed on after both parties to the present revolution—the Honduran Government—on one side and Gen. Gregorio Ferrera on the other—accepted the good offices of the United States to act as mediator to make permanent peace in Honduras. The negotiations will be held at Tanlalula.

Los Angeles.—A new board of governors was elected and Indianapolis was selected as the 1925 convention site for the national convention of the Better Business Bureau.

Tokyo.—Unemployment is increasing in Japan, according to figures compiled by government employment offices. During June 86,000 men applied to these offices for work, an increase of 146 per cent over the figures for June, 1923.

Santiago, Chile.—A new Cabinet was sworn in late after three days of excitement. Gen. Luis Altamirano is Minister of the Interior heads the cabinet. Other members are: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emiliano Figueroa; Justice and Instruction, Gregorio A. Uteguile, Rector of the University of Chile; War, General Bennett; Public Works, Angel Guerrero, former Minister of Justice and the most prominent Democrat in the country.

Berlin.—Salaries of bank employees throughout Germany are to be increased ten per cent. This is the result of a decree by a court of arbitration in the Reich's Department of Labor.

Dallas, Tex.—Dr. George C. Butte, Dean of the School of Law of the University of Texas, will be the gubernatorial nominee of the Republican Party of Texas. It was decided unanimously by the Republican state executive committee in session here.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Fruits from the Swiss valleys have been exported to the United States in many other periods. Many of these shipments have a big demand for fruits of all kinds, and when the Swiss exporters found a ready sale for much of their produce now that the rentenmark has replaced the worthless paper currency. According to provisional estimates compiled here Switzerland this year will have an excess of about 16,000 car loads of fruit for export, 8,000 cars of apples, 10,000 tons of plums and 1600 tons of walnuts for exportation. Paris and London as usual took a large share of the Swiss fruit crop.

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Southern California Cities Renew Drive for Boulder Dam

Passage of Los Angeles' \$24,000,000 Bond Issue Held to Strengthen Project's Chances

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 (Staff Correspondence).—Southern California cities have renewed their activities in preparing for the benefits anticipated by the entire southwest as a result of the proposed harnessing of the Colorado River at Boulder Canyon, and a large part of the enthusiasm with which this work is going forward is directly traceable to the recent election held here, the results of which are declared a signal victory for public ownership and development of the Colorado's resources.

Only actual passage by Congress of the Swing-Johnson Bill, it is said, could stir up greater activities along this line than have been started within the last few days, including a \$24,000,000 improvement of the Los Angeles municipally-owned electric system in preparation for Colorado power, and the inception of concerted action by the cities of this vicinity in working out a centralized plan for bringing them water for domestic use from the Colorado.

Bill's Passage Expected
Confidence that Congress will pass the Swing-Johnson Bill and thus make possible a maximum development of the entire Pacific southwest as well as giving southern California its greatest two needs—cheap water and power—is expressed by city officials who are heading the extensive preparations being made in anticipation of its passage. It is expected that the bill will be passed by the end of the year.

Conference on Sept. 17
The working out of a central plan for bringing Colorado River water to southern California cities for domestic use will receive much impetus, it is expected, at a conference of officials from these cities, which has been called to meet in Pasadena on Sept. 17. The call to this meeting was issued by Hiram W. Wadsworth, chairman of the Pasadena board of city directors, and head of an organization committee authorized by the Boulder Dam Association at its annual meeting in Long Beach on June 15.

This committee, composed of R. F. Del Valle, president of the board of public service commissioners of Los Angeles; S. H. Finley of Santa Ana, a member of the board of supervisors of Orange County; C. H. Windham, city manager of Long Beach; F. W. McNabb, Mayor of San Bernardino; C. D. Hamilton, chairman of the board of supervisors of Riverside County, and John L. Bacon, Mayor of San Diego, is at present perfecting a larger body, which will undertake to make a thorough study of all laws pertaining to water rights which would be involved in obtaining domestic water from the Colorado, and report needed changes so that they may be made by the Legislature and the municipalities involved. Los Angeles, through its department of public service, has already received favorable replies from a large number of neighboring cities, stating their willingness to cooperate in a central aqueduct system, to be built at joint expense, which will bring water from Colorado to the coast. It has been especially emphasized that this water will be for domestic use solely; none of it being diverted for irrigation purposes.

Election Held Significant
Burdett Moody, secretary and treasurer of the Boulder Dam Association, pointed out the significance of the recent election, when he said to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor:

"The people of southern California as a whole supported all the features of the Swing-Johnson bill at this election. The issues were clearly defined, and the bill as it now stands before Congress was pitted against a theory of compromise which would seek to eliminate the all-American canal feature, so necessary to Imperial Valley. The solution of international difficulties with Mexico bound up in the present project of a canal through Baja California."

The direct attack on the bill took form in the eleventh congressional district in opposition to Philip D. Swing (R.), who was up for reelection to Congress. The Mexican Government has been seeking his defeat. His three-to-one victory was a victory for the only issue involved—the Swing-Johnson bill.

On the Official Fleet
Those on the official fleet ready to receive the flyers were General and Mrs. Brewster and Miss Brewster, Governor Cox, Mayor Curlew, their staffs; Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant Governor; Captain Billard, Captain G. Cunningham, General and Mrs. Hersey, Colonel Learned, Charles

Early in the morning the long line of De Havilland airplanes that came up from Mitchell Field, N. Y., on Wednesday began to tune up for escort duty with the world fliers on the way down from Maine. The excitement of the crowd was heightened by the appearance of the aviators ready to start. A roar of mighty engines, the propellers were made invisible one after another with the speed of their revolutions, and then the air craft started off and soared into the blue sky where fleecy clouds betokened that yesterday's bad weather was gone. The crowds watched the different machines maneuver into position, and watchers all over Boston knew that at last Lieutenant Smith's little squadron would come to Boston.

High over all the other machines at 9:20 soared the "radiplane." It did not take part in the formation but started off by itself to broadcast the news of the flight to listeners along the coast and inland. The squadron started north in V formation, with the craft that held Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, and Lieut. St. Clair Street as the apex. Behind this the people below could see two other craft, making a triangle, and in the rear on each side of these leaders were two squadrons of four airplanes each. Over and above them was the radiplane, which was to flash the news of the weather conditions to the fliers in Maine.

The crowds that had been gathering all morning watched them off, but it was not till 12:07 that news of the hop-off in Maine was announced officially. The crowds got a thrill a little earlier when the 13-gun official salute to Rear Admiral Magruder, just arrived in the Cruiser Richmond, resounded from the Charlestown Navy Yard. At first the crowd mistook this for a salute announcing the fliers' arrival.

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50,000 CHEER WORLD FLIERS' RETURN HOME

Boston Airport Thronged as Official 21-Gun Salute Welcomes Armada

FAST TIME IS MADE IN HOP FROM MAINE

Concluding Jump Delayed by Thick Fog Bank—Program of Events

Boston roared and waved a welcome to the United States world-flier team at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There was the formal and official salute of 21 guns from the muzzles of the antiaircraft battery at Jeffries Point. And there was the spontaneous outburst of the plain folk of Boston, massed in a crowd of 50,000 people at the airport, and scattered over the whole city, as the airplanes circled overhead.

It was the salute due to the three airplanes, the New Orleans, the Chicago, and the Boston II, making their first official landing at the first American city since they left Santa Monica last March. Thin specks appearing in the blue sky that was flecked here and there with fleecy September clouds, larger in the north as the airplanes and their escorts approached. Suddenly they were upon Boston. The world fliers had arrived.

Air Fleet Appears
With their escort the fliers circled into sight, and all Boston stopped and looked upward, from the street, or leaned out of windows to gaze at the sky.

The Boston airport was kept constantly in touch with the approaching airplanes by messages from the radio plane of General Patrick's escort squadron. This plane, which flew above the Chicago, New Orleans and Boston II, reported that the squadron passed over Old Orchard at 12:30, Biddeford, Me., at 12:45, Kennebunkport, Me., at 12:59, York Beach at 1:11, about 10 miles south of the Isles of Shoals or approximately 53 miles from Boston at 1:14. The plans were flying over 75 miles per hour in a direct line instead of following the contours of the coast.

Portsmouth was passed at 1:21, Rye Beach at 1:25, keeping about three miles offshore; Newburyport at 1:30. As the planes approached the city they flew in a V formation with Lieutenant Smith leading, Lieutenant Wade was on the right and Lieutenant Nelson on the left. A half dozen other planes, carrying photographers, flew in a loose formation, darting around and above them.

While the world fliers were speeding southward toward Boston a telegram was received at the airport from Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, bearing his official message of congratulations to the army fliers. It was to be handed to Lieutenant Smith by Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer. It read:

"Congratulations on your return to a home port. To you goes the credit of opening up a new lane of traffic which will become ever increasingly important as the years roll on."

Before the airplanes landed they maneuvered about the city. Over the city roofs, the distant flying machines could be seen, small but distinct, the pontoons of the seagoing craft being plain to see. Against a background of white cloud, fading into the azure, the circling airplanes looked like a swarm of bees. Lieutenant Smith's plane dropped to the water at 2:10 o'clock.

Escort Makes Ready
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On the Official Fleet
Those on the official fleet ready to receive the flyers were General and Mrs. Brewster and Miss Brewster, Governor Cox, Mayor Curlew, their staffs; Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant Governor; Captain Billard, Captain G. Cunningham, General and Mrs. Hersey, Colonel Learned, Charles

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Air Officers, Watching "Circus"

Codman, and Mr. and Mrs. Burr. A place was reserved for Sir Ern Howard, British Ambassador. Additional guests were Admiral Furr, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Major A. Maclaren, British flyer; General Bullard, and others. The tugboat Jessup and Batchelder carried officers and guests from the army base to witness the arrival, while the launch "Q-10" was held in readiness to bring the fliers to the Army Base.

It was a launch from the navy yard which, at 11:40 a. m., received the first salute of the day. This bore Rear Admiral Louis R. deStieguer, commandant of the navy yard, also Admiral Magruder and Governor Cox with their staffs to the receiving place. They were chiefly men there, but among the few women were Mrs. de Stieguer, Mrs. Walter M. Pratt, wife of Major Pratt, chief of General Brewster's staff, and Mrs. Curley.

Visiting Fliers Arrive

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning an airplane driven by Lieut. Louis Meister landed at the air port bearing Gunnar Nelson, brother of Lieut. Nelson, who flew from Dayton, O., to greet the world girdler. The pair started yesterday from Dayton and flew to Bolling Field in 4 hours. Washington they made Mitchell Field in New York in 2 1/2 hours. This morning they left New York and made Boston in 1 1/2 hours.

The harbor was gaily bedecked to greet the airmen, craft of all sorts moved about the waters which were rippled by a westerly breeze blowing out to sea. A favorite vantage point for onlookers was the high bluff at the rear of the army base. A large crowd had gathered there by noon. The delay at Mer's Point, announced as being due to a re-fueling of the three airplanes, gave the spectators plenty of time to assemble, and yesterday's disappointment only served to bring larger numbers. By noon some 50,000 people had assembled, it was estimated and they kept coming. It was Saturday afternoon and office workers brought their whole families.

Captain Hicks and Lieutenant Wells were already in their machine to hop off for New York, a few minutes after the arrival, with photographs of the last stage of the trip.

Program for Day

From the shouting crowds at the Boston Airport the fliers went to the Army Base in South Boston. Here three companies of the 13th Infantry were assembled, forming a lane for them to pass through, company E pressing arms on one side of the path, company A on the other, while company F did picket duty.

After a brief stop at the Copley-Plaza Hotel the day's program was virtually the same as that prepared for yesterday, according to Maj. H. A. Dargue, commander of the airport.

This included a reception to the fliers at the State House by the Governor, presentation of a sword by the American Legion posts of Massachusetts, by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and by the officers of the 26th division, Massachusetts National Guard, to Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Wade and Lieutenant Nelson, respectively, following which was a call on Mayor Curley at the city hall. The public ceremony at the mass meeting on Boston Common. The world fliers are expected to leave for New York tomorrow.

Upon returning to the hotel, the Chamber of Commerce was to present to each aviator a Paul Revere silver bowl.

Great Crowd Assembled

Some 40,000 people assembled at the Boston Airport yesterday for the

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual red-fire and searchlight illumination of South Shore line around Hull and Hingham and lower part of Weymouth Fore River.

Theaters

Arlington—"Fanny's 15."
Hollis—"Hell-Bent for Heaven," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8.
Majestic—"Poppy," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Outsider," 8:20.

Photoplays

Fenway—"The Covered Wagon."
Tremont Temple—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 2:30, 8:20.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Public meeting with address on the Child Labor Amendment, Trustees of the Child Labor Amendment, Greater Boston Federation of Churches, Charles Street Hall, 2:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Public luncheon with addresses on the Child Labor Amendment, Trustees of the Child Labor Amendment, Greater Boston Federation of Churches, Charles Street Hall, 2:30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (175 Meters)

11 a. m.—Entire service, Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

7:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

WDBR, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. (256 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—7 p. m.—Religious services (Baptist).

MONDAY

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (175 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club Talks.

1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza, Trustees of the Child Labor Amendment, Greater Boston Federation of Churches, Charles Street Hall, 2:30.

6 p. m.—Children's half hour, Mrs. William Stewart. Assisted by "Chief Little Bear."

6:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance.

7:30 p. m.—Talk by Louis de Stieguer, candidate for United States Senate.

7:40 p. m.—Talk by Congressman Dalziel.

8 p. m.—Concert.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

New York—Motion Pictures

IVOLI, B'way, 49th St.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES

A Paramount Picture

RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA



Left to Right: Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Army Air Service; Maj. H. A. Dargue, of Boston Airport; and Maj. A. Stuart MacLaren, British Aviator.

expected arrival of the world fliers. When General Patrick and Mr. Davis led a squadron of a dozen airplanes out to meet the fliers, reported to be winging their way down from Pictou, N. S., it was taken as a certainty that in another hour the spectacle of the return to American territory of the fliers, after an absence of five months in which they had had 45 days of actual flying and about 286 hours in the air since their take-off at Seattle, would be witnessed.

Wireless and telegraph flashes had notified Boston of the fliers' start from Pictou, and frequent messages from points along the way told that they were making good time to their objective. The last message was that they had passed Bar Harbor, Me. With this information came the climax of the day, so far as the big audience at Jeffries Point was concerned. Wrapped in flying togs, parachute strapped to shoulders, and concealed from recognition by goggles, the Air Service officials, pilots, news men and moving picture operators climbed into the waiting airplanes and one by one, with a rumble and drone of engines, took off from the airport tracks. Overhead they formed in prearranged order, circled over Boston, and then set off, headed north. The crowd sighed its expectancy.

This was at 4:30. An hour later, and two hours before the escort returned, bulletins began to be posted at the news board on the Airport grounds that the aviators had been kept the crowd at hand, however. At 6:30 the escort returned, flying in V formation. They came without a chance.

CHURCH SERVICE TO BE RADIOCAST

A simultaneous radio-cast of the evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., will be made on Sept. 7 at 7:30 o'clock, daylight-saving time, by the Shepard Stores' radio station, WNAC, Boston, wavelength 273 meters, and WEAN, Providence, R. I., wavelength 273 meters. Another radio-cast of the Sunday evening service will be made on Oct. 5. Attention is called to the fact that it is the evening service that is now being radio-cast instead of the morning service.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; continued cool; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy Saturday; cool on coast; Sunday fair and slightly warmer.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair and slightly warmer.

Official Temperatures

| (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian) | | |
|--|----|-------------------|
| Albany | 54 | Los Angeles |
| Atlantic City | 54 | Memphis |
| Boston | 55 | Montreal |
| Buffalo | 46 | Nantucket |
| Calgary | 50 | New Orleans |
| Charleston | 66 | New York |
| Chicago | 62 | Philadelphia |
| Denver | 62 | Pittsburgh |
| Des Moines | 66 | Portland, Me. |
| Eastport | 62 | Providence, R. I. |
| Galveston | 74 | San Francisco |
| Hatteras | 66 | St. Louis |
| Helena | 61 | St. Paul |
| Jacksonville | 76 | Seattle |
| Kansas City | 62 | Washington |

High Tides at Boston

(Massachusetts Daylight Saving Time)

Saturday, 2:48 p. m.; Sunday, 2:24 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:40 p. m.

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829

3 PARK ST.

Opp. the Common

BOSTON

Put your savings into this strong bank and you will be getting financially stronger instead of standing still or running behind.

Start a Savings Account Now

Next Interest Day Sept. 16

Deposits Over \$19,921,000

Surplus Nearly \$1,600,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

perfect for the 120-mile jump to Boston.

The start was delayed by discovery that the gasoline supply of the amount that Lieutenant Smith felt necessary to supply the necessary margin of safety. Word was received that the nearest point from which the gasoline could be obtained was Bath, and that it would take an hour to bring it here.

Escort Airplanes Arrive

The planes of General Mason M. Patrick, chief of the army air service, and 10 others, flew over the moorings of the fliers at 10:22, daylight time, heading out to sea after swinging over the islands.

The escort planes swung low and, headed by General Patrick, swept over the flag plane of the world cruisers in single column formation. Then the planes scattered, six of them continuing in the vicinity, doing mild stunts, while the other five flew off in the direction of Brunswick.

Lieutenant Smith acknowledged their greetings with a hand wave, in which he was joined by the other fliers.

The world cruisers skimmed across Maquoct Bay between Mer's Point and Flying Point. The Chicago, with Flight Commander Smith on the control, was in the van with the New Orleans, under Lieut. Erik Nelson, second, and Boston II, Lieut. Leigh Wade, third.

The New Orleans, however, got flying speed first and took the air at 12:07 1/2 with the Chicago's position on the water.

The Boston was in the air in the next breath.

Fliers Wave Farewells

Lieutenant Smith turned his head and his hand as he left with a farewell to the people who he said had made the fliers' emergency landing one of the most successful of stop-overs on their world cruise.

Through the long delay of waiting for gasoline supplies the fliers had kept their patience well. Around them was a flotilla of power boats and rowboats, and along the shore were spectators gathered from all points along the bay.

The fliers went away from here in a three-point formation, with Lieutenant Smith in the lead, heading southwest for Old Orchard.

The first written greetings received by the world fliers at this place, where they stepped on home soil, were from the mothers of Lieut. H. M. Smith and Lieut. John Harding.

The message of thankfulness for their safe arrival was given the officers here by the Associated Press, to which the fliers had entrusted it for delivery.

The greeting sent by wire from San Francisco, where it was signed by Mrs. Maude Smith and Mrs. Robert A. Chase Harding, follows:

"We, two of the happiest mothers in all the world today, bow our heads in reverence to the Supreme Pilot, who has guided our precious boys and their comrades to safety thus far. Our hearts overflow with joy and gratitude for the safe return of our boys. We can take you in our arms. Because we love you, we love you."

"Your Devoted Mothers."

Fliers Bring Unexpected Honor to Mere Point, Me.

MERE POINT, Me., Sept. 6.—Out of the fog that hung over the leaden sea here late yesterday afternoon emerged three giant American airplanes. They circled low about the harbor, seeming to just graze some of the pine-tipped hills, picked a landing spot to the lee of one of the islands, and landed. They were gracefully glided into the water.

When the summer residents went out to them in motor boats—and a motor boat flotilla gathered in a twinkling—it was found that the landing had just taken place. The fliers had just taken place marked the return after five months of the American world fliers to their native soil after traveling 21,240 miles.

In the simplicity of the ceremony that marked the fliers' return to the United States, the few hundred inhabitants of Mere Island who are still here, not having returned to Boston and New York with the usual Labor Day exodus, saw what the 40,000 eager people assembled at the Boston Airport, 120 miles away, had waited in vain for hours to witness.

Word Sent to Boston

Shortly after the three airplanes had landed and the aviators had found out where they were, Lieutenant Smith called up Boston to tell the officials there his whereabouts. Following this he made a careful survey of the anchorage of the three machines. These included the Boston Point tunnel and crowded ferries that had taken the place of the Boston that was wrecked between the Orkney Islands and Iceland. Not long after the world fliers retired in the quiet of a Mere Island night. Every cottage on the island was opened to them. When the

Fliers Hop Off at 12:07

From Mere Point, Me., on 120-Mile Jump to Boston

MERE POINT, Me., Sept. 6 (AP)—The round-the-world fliers hopped off today at 12:07 1/2 p. m. (eastern daylight saving time) for Boston after remaining safely at anchor overnight here, where they were forced down by fog late yesterday. The weather conditions were almost

perfect for the 120-mile jump to Boston.

The start was delayed by discovery that the gasoline supply of the amount that Lieutenant Smith felt necessary to supply the necessary margin of safety. Word was received that the nearest point from which the gasoline could be obtained was Bath, and that it would take an hour to bring it here.

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We're Glad to Be Back Says Message From Air

By The Associated Press

Old Orchard, Me., Sept. 6

Light time appeared over Prount's Neck and headed for the several-mile-long beach here. Several of General Patrick's planes had taken the air and the others were following rapidly, to escort them to Boston.

Lieutenant Nelson, flying very low, dropped a message in a leather case for Capt. Harry M. Jones, almost at his feet at his hangar here. It read:

"Greetings from the world fliers, en route Pictou, N. S., to Boston, Mass., U. S. A."

"Here is our answer to the question, 'Are you glad to be back?'"

"Hello, everybody! You bet we are glad to be back. Regards from each."

It was signed by Lieutenant Smith and all his companions. Lieutenants Smith and Nelson are friends of Captain Jones.

News of the fliers' spread among the residents, lights went on in every house. Four of the fliers were taken to New Meadows for a shore dinner, while Lieutenant Smith stayed by the airplanes and got a little relaxation after telephoning to Boston.

After making good time from Pictou, the American airplanes got as far as Yarmouth when they found the fog too thick for further travel though they were flying low. Circling back, the machines, still keeping over the tops of Maine's pine covered hills along the coast, selected the first calm water that they found for a landing place. It happened to be that lying beside Mer's Island. A few surprised residents were the only ones to greet them. Shortly after a fleet of motorboats was on hand.

The fliers received the congratulations of Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, head of the United States Air Service, by telephone. Lieutenant Smith accepted the hospitality of Nelson P. Chase, a summer resident last night, while the other unexpected flying guests were distributed among the cottages of Capt. Solen E. Turner, Prof. F. W. Brown of Bowdoin college, and Dr. Joseph S. Stetson.

The forced landing at Mer's Island was caused by fog which resulted in the three machines losing the way, and prevented them from finding it again, despite the efforts made by the destroyers along the route. The destroyers, stationed on the coast, began sending up a sort of smoke screen to guide the fliers, at 5 o'clock, just about the time that their descent was made.

People on the Casco Bay islands saw the airplanes pass, going toward the south at 4:40 daylight saving time. Shortly after the airplanes were reported over Yarmouth. Nothing was heard of them until they reappeared at Mer's Island.

Casco Bay citizens thought when the fliers returned that they were seeing a new squadron of machines. And attributed the presence of these to the fact that an air convoy was to be sent to escort the fliers to Boston. It was not till several hours later that a majority of them learned their mistake.

LEBANON PRESENTS ANTIQUES TO PARIS

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The governor of the Grand Lebanon has appointed a commission, presided over by the Director of Justice, and consisting of Emir Fouad Arslan and Viscount Tarrazi, to present to the museum of the Louvre at Paris any antiquities in the possession of the Beirut museum which are duplicates of those selected for the permanent collections at the museum.

This gift is a proposition made by Emir Fouad Arslan, and is unanimously approved by the Representative Council, in respect of the French mission which has conducted the excavations in the Lebanon.

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Owners of Broadcast Station WNAC

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CONCENTRATION and the elimination of useless operations form the basis of our economical prices for Quality Clothes.

We have one store, one standard, and one curriculum of service—our entire stock, both active and reserve, under one roof. With our own adjacent tailor shops contributing daily their fresh productions, real style can never be, and is never turned into any uncertain or venturesome costume.

That is why we accomplish such accuracy of detail, offering both comfort and contentment to the well-dressed business man.

New two and three button models in Scott's semi-conservative standards.

Priced from \$60 to \$85

Our own distinctive creations—Ready-to-wear.

Scott & Company

LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

NAVY'S PATROL HELD BIG PART IN GLOBE TOUR

Admiral Magruder's Ships Covered 37,000 Miles in North Atlantic

By The Associated Press

Naval vessels engaged in patrolling the North Atlantic route of the army world flight steamed more than 37,000 nautical miles, Rear-Admiral T. P. Magruder, commanding the light cruiser divisions which had charge of patrol operations, announced today as the work of the Navy in protecting the flight came to an end here. Among the 12 navy ships which took stations along the flight course the scout cruiser Richmond, Admiral Magruder's flagship, was first in distance covered, cruising more than 8100 miles. The destroyer Barry stood second with 8300 miles.

Contending with fog, pack ice and bergs, conditions almost constant in sub-Arctic waters, the ships carried out the tedious and arduous duties assigned to them with accuracy and promptness, the Admiral said. The long delay of the fliers in Iceland due to ice conditions on the east coast of Greenland brought about a serious fuel shortage, while food supplies of many of the patrol vessels dwindled to "sea stores" when the cruise stretched many weeks beyond the period provided for.

Fuel Shortage Occurred

WALLACE ANSWERS DEMOCRATS ON AGRICULTURAL CHARGES

Says Farmers' Plight Is Due to Democratic Blunders and Not to Present Administration


BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 3 (Spe-

cial Correspondence)—"I do not take any stock in the claim that prohibi-

tion cannot be enforced. I think the

This statement was made recently, in an interview, by Judge Louis Fitz-Henry of the United States district court for the southern district of Illinois. Judge Fitz-Henry has shown his convictions by dealing firmly with violators of the Volstead Act. He said:

The prohibition law is giving the



JUDGE LOUIS
United States District Ju

thing for the east, it is a good thing for the middle west; and the prosperity of the farmer is no more important to those that till the soil

than to those who labor in office, store and factory. Selecting specific sections and classes for special appeal is obsolete campaigning in these days of radio and the newspapers. Sincerity is one of the components of honesty which cannot be overlooked with safety. In the interests of a fair and square fight in this campaign Mr. Davis and Mr. Bryan should be elected by the whole people. The Party is ready to meet the Democrats upon every definite issue which they propose.

**WILDEY
SAVINGS**

BANK
52 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Deposits Go on Interest
SEPT. 15
JOIN OUR VACATION CLUB

ite Co.
ON
High Grade

Onnes
 35c Per
 Yd.
 Per
 Yd.
 quote comparative prices, we
 Onnes ordinarily sell for. But
 we will be readily understood
 portion of the merchandise on
 manufacturers—experimental
 any quantity because it was
 produced at the estimated cost.

CONCLUDE

crash and granite effects, pebb weaves, chintz, some velvies; gloss finish, rayon surroundings some stripes, floral and beauty.

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with short, dark hair, wearing glasses, a light-colored suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a neutral expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

United Photo

of its efficiency and integrity that it has had since it met the issues raised by the civil War. Enforcement has proceeded far enough to demonstrate that the Government is powerful enough to practically enforce any mandate which the Congress may write into law.

The chief difficulty with prohibition enforcement throughout the country today is due to the timidity of local officers who are earnestly solicitous as to their own welfare in the fall elections. This is a striking example of this situation.

The situation is now clarifying itself. Local officers are coming to realize that each of them have taken an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United

VALUE—QUA

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Our After

This is the one big Fa

to furnish their ward-
do so at much less co-
ning to maintain the p-
ing hundreds of attrac-
have made this sale so

Included are:
Every Men's
Accessories—
and Practically

"The Democrats must in all fairness," he said, "look for the legislation of bankruptcies in the course followed by the Democratic Administration in the spring of 1920, and to what took place in the late summer of that year when notice was served by the Administration that the price of farm products must come down."

WOMEN IN TEXAS FIGHT NARCOTICS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Fifth District Women's Federated Clubs of Texas is launching a campaign to send representatives to the conference in Geneva, Switzerland, next November, when plans will be made to combat the use of narcotics. As a part of the campaign the women plan to secure the signatures of 2,000,000 citizens of Texas, or nearly one-half the population of the United States, to narcotics, and this petition will be presented at the Geneva conference.

"San Antonio women leading in the movement are Mrs. Lee Joseph, president of the San Antonio narcotics committee for the Fifth District; Mrs. Henry Redmond, president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Wheeler Pettus, president of the Fifth District.

MICHIGAN ATTORNEYS MEET
LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6 (Special)
 --Prosecuting attorneys of Michigan met here this week on call of Andrew B. Dougherty, Attorney-General, to confer concerning a more stringent enforcement of the dry laws.

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Touring Cars*

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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada
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124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 2210

company

Company

SORTMENTS

nday,
8

ual

Day

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the right edge, suggesting it was once part of a bound volume. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

...siders those planning
...umn and Winter to
...or weeks been plan-
...enjoyed by gather-

equal to those which
presented

Apparel for
y—Dress
ac—Coat

ty Goods
ne Furnishings

VALUE—QUALITY—SERVICE—ASSORTMENTS

Our Annual After-Labor-Day Sale

Every floor of this great store is represented

and Practically Every Need in Home Furnishings

BIG VOTE DRIVE BY CANDIDATES ENLIVEN RACE

Candidates Urge Citizens to
Take Part in Primaries—
House Contest Keen

Leaders and candidates in all of the parties today are perfecting their organization for getting out the vote next Tuesday when the party primaries are to be held. Leaders and candidates know that unless the votes are cast next Tuesday the nominations will not be indicative of genuine sentiment. They feel that a member of a party has a right to criticize his party's nominations if he does not attend the caucuses and take part in framing the ticket.

While the Progressive and the Socialist parties will present candidates for various positions, the major contest will, of course, be waged between the two older parties. On Tuesday nominations are to be made for the national House of Representatives in the sixteen congressional districts in Massachusetts. Because this is a so-called "presidential year," and the Republican candidate for the Presidency is a Massachusetts man, the interest in this State is at a higher pitch than is ordinarily the case. The Republicans, too, feel that they have a decided advantage in Massachusetts, under the circumstances.

Lively Contests Lacking
In two of the 16 districts, the Democrats have no candidates for the lower House of the Congress—the sixth and the sixteenth. In four of the districts they have but one candidate, two of these being members of the Congress now.

The result is that there are contests of greater or lesser degree in nine of the districts among the Democrats for their nomination. Twelve of these congressional districts, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth, are generally accepted as normally Republican. The seventh, tenth and eleventh are fighting grounds where the tide of contest is liable to be turned either way and under the stress of circumstances hard to foresee or to gauge.

The primary contests in the Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth Districts are the ones of most interesting contests among Republicans for nomination to the Lower House of the Congress, while the Democrats have two contenders each in these districts seeking to win their party nomination in the belief that political drift may turn to give them an advantage.

In the second, a strong Republican candidate, Merle D. Graves of Springfield, Republican state Representative for four years; and George B. Churchill, former state Senator, of Amherst College faculty, are candidates for the Republican nomination to succeed Frederick H. Gillett who seeks the Republican nomination for United States Senator.

The Democratic candidates for nomination in the second district are Edward J. Woodhouse of Northampton and Joseph E. Kerrigan of Springfield.

Frank E. Foss of Fitchburg, Republican state Representative, and Senator Warren E. Tarbell of East Brookfield, are Republican nomination candidates in the Third District while Wilfred J. Lamoreaux of Southbridge and Andrew J. Leach of Brookfield are the Democratic aspirants for nomination.

William H. Dyer of Worcester, Republican, and Michael T. Flaherty of the same city, Democrat, are the party nomination aspirants for the district Mr. Winslow served so long. This district is a contesting ground as Mr. Winslow well knew when he declined to make another "run."

Eighth District Busy Place

In the eighth district, Representative Dallinger, Republican, who is a senatorial nomination candidate, leaves six Republicans to seek nomination for the House. They are Harry I. Thayer of Wakefield, Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, Merrill Griggs of Wintthrop, Wilton B. Fay of Medford, J. Watson Flett of Belmont and Guy E. Healey of Medford.

Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Republican, is opposed this year by William E. Musgrave of Somerville, and Max Waldo Cohen of Wintthrop for his party's nomination, while Arthur D. Healey of Somerville and Henry J. Skeffington of Wintthrop, former immigration commissioner at the port of Boston, are the Democratic aspirants in this strong Republican district.

Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, Republican, seeks a third term in the House, while Allen Lawson of Braintree, opposes him for the nomination. William S. Greene of Fall River, the dean of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, Republican, meets Republican opposition this year in the 15th district from Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, who but a few weeks ago resigned from the place of the executive secretary of the Republican State Committee. Arthur J. B. Cartier and William McAuliffe of Fall River are the Democratic candidates to the coming primaries in this district.

Of the three Democrats at present in the Congress, William P. Connerly Jr. of Lynn, Peter F. Tague of Charlestown and James A. Gallivan of South Boston, Messrs. Connerly and Gallivan are unopposed for re-nomination. The three districts are strongly Democratic and friends of the present representatives insist that they will have little trouble in returning.

Unopposed, at least in the primaries and from strong Republican districts are Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Robert Luce of Waltham and Charles L. Gifford of Braintree.

Johnson Against Tinkham
In the Eleventh Congressional District the outstanding Republican candidates are the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of Bay State Road, who is contending for the Republican nomination with the present incumbent from the district, George Hol-

den Tinkham of the Back Bay, for a decade in the House from this district, which has been either Republican or Democratic as circumstances have seemingly dictated. The Democrats in the First District, the Berkshire area, have Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire and Stephen F. Monahan of Holyoke whom whom to elect a candidate. Mr. Cassidy has tried at least three times before to defeat Representative Treadway.

In the second, the Springfield district, Joseph E. Kerrigan of Springfield and Edward James Woodhouse of Northampton are the candidates before the Democrats.

Wilfred J. Lamoreaux of Southbridge and Andrew J. Leach of Brookfield are the Democratic candidates in the third district. Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, for years a Democratic state committeeman and national convention delegate is the unopposed Democratic candidate for Representative against John Jacob Rogers in the Fifth District.

In the seventh, William P. Connerly Jr. of Lynn, present Representative, is a candidate unopposed to succeed himself. In the eighth, Whitfield L. Tuck of Winchester and Daniel P. Leahy, an attorney of Cambridge, are candidates for the Democratic nomination from Samuel W. McCall's old district. Mr. Tuck has been a candidate for the nomination at least twice before.

In the tenth, a redoubtable Democratic stronghold, Henry F. Tague of Charlestown seeks a sixth nomination and seven terms. He is opposed by John J. Douglass of Boston, Thomas J. Giffin of East Boston, and George F. Monahan of Charlestown.

Timothy J. Driscoll and Albert F. Connell are candidates for the Democratic nomination in the Eleventh District.

**STEAMSHIP FORCES
HOLD "GET-TOGETHER"**

For the first time in the history of the shipping industry, Boston employees of the various steamship companies at the port participated in a general "get-together" among today, at Salem Wharves. A harbor excursion steamer was chartered and the party left the wharf shortly after noon. Field sports, athletic events, swimming and boating were enjoyed at the wharves, followed by supper and entertainment in the evening, commencing with a sail back to Boston in the late evening.

Competition was forgotten for a day and the employees of the different companies became better acquainted for their outing. Walter P. Tobey, formerly of the North Atlantic Western Steamship Lines, was chairman of the committee in charge of the outing, assisted by E. J. Gavin of the United States Shipping Board, Michael Kennedy of the Cunard Line, E. P. Connors of A. C. Lombard Sons, Harry Livermore of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, V. F. Gillespie of the Luckenbach Steamship Company and C. C. Patterson Jr.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE
SHRINERS MEET**

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 6 (Special)—Pekah Temple, Mystic Shrine, New Hampshire's Shrine unit, met in session at Dover yesterday in connection with the largest ceremonial gathering in its history, and its reception to the Imperial Grand Lodge of the United States of the United States of America, which was held at the Hotel New Hampshire.

Among the temples represented were those of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Texas, California, and other states of the Union from Maine to Texas.

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Boston Stage Notes

The Boston Stock Company begins its fourth season at the St. James Theater Monday evening in "Civilian Clothes," a post-war comedy by Thompson Buchanan. Herbert Heyes, the new leading man and Kay Hammond, the new leading lady, are expected to become favorites at once, as they have been well liked in other cities. Samuel Godfrey continues as director, and Houston Richards, Ralph Reuley and Anna Lacey are the players long liked by St. James Theater patrons. Other members of the company include Louis Leon Hall, Nina Oliver, Olive Blakely, Harvey F. Myers, John Collier, Marie Lallier. Plays to be produced at St. James Theater this season include "Good Gracious, Annabelle," "Across the Street," "The Last Warning," "Little Old New York," "You and I," "The First Year" and "Two Fellows and a Girl."

"The Green Scarab," a mystery play, is to be presented by the Henry Jewett Players next week at the Arlington Theater for the first time on any stage.

Continuing offerings at other Boston theaters include "Hell-Bent for Heaven" at the Hollis, Madge Kennedy and W. C. Fields in "Poppy," musical comedy, at the Majestic; "The Covered Wagon," a film epic of American history, at the Fenway; and "Abraham Lincoln," a photoplay history of the emancipator, at Tremont Temple.

Ada May is returning to the Tremont Theater soon in "Lollipop." On Sept. 13, "Sun-Up" comes to the Copple and De Wolf Hagen opens Gilbert and Sullivan engagement at the Boston Opera House with "The Mikado."

MISS HARRISON FAILS

BOULOGNE, France, Sept. 6 (AP)—Miss Lillian Harrison, Anglo-Argentine swimmer, failed today in her attempt to swim the English Channel from the French side at Cap Gris-Nez. She was accompanied by a motor launch and a tugboat, but she was unable to complete the swim.

Arnold's Garage

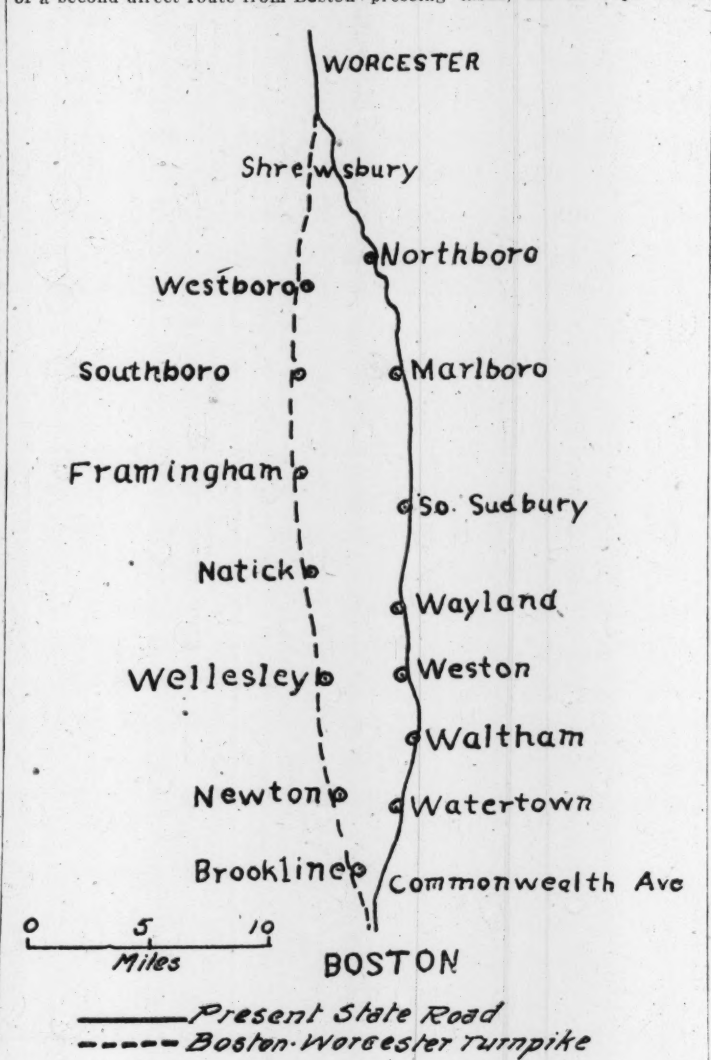
Largest in Rhode Island

GASOLINE WASHING
HARRIS OIL STORAGE
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

New Route to Worcester May Follow Old Turnpike

Present Most-Traveled Thoroughfare Not Sur-
faced to Care for Growing Heavy Traffic

As a further step in the development of a state-wide highway system, and to relieve the growing automobile traffic congestion on the main Boston-Worcester road, the highways division of the Public Works Department is making preliminary surveys of a second direct route from Boston to Worcester.



Dotted Line Shows the Turnpike Route Which May Be Improved to Take Care of the Increasingly Heavy Traffic Over the Regular Road, Shown by the Continuous Line.

put a number of men at work upon the route soon.

Higher Ground Sought
Between Worcester and Westboro the engineers face a difficult country, with the present road crossing through Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Wayland, South Sudbury, Marlboro and Northboro, entering the line of the old turnpike in Shrewsbury, about one-half mile east of Lake Quinsigamond and the Worcester city line. This route is surfaced with bituminous macadam, 18 to 21 feet wide throughout most of its length, up to 30 feet in width in Watertown and Boston, but the surface is neither heavy enough nor wide enough for the volume and weight of the increasing traffic it is obliged to carry. Also its course leads through busy centers in Watertown, Waltham and Marlboro, where through traffic is slowed up and rapid movement becomes hazardous.

Engineers of the highways division believe that it will be more satisfactory to put into shape this old route which is available, paralleling the present line, than to widen or rebuild the established road. A possible route is offered in the old turnpike, the line now followed from Boston to Framingham by the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company's line.

New Construction Possible
Utilization of this second route, it is declared, would enable the department to construct the new route without dislocation of the main stream of traffic by detours and would give opportunity for initial construction, of concrete, brick, heavy macadam, or whatever other material might be considered best, with weight enough to carry the rapidly increasing motor vehicle traffic.

The old turnpike now leaves Boston by way of Huntington Avenue and Boylston Street, through Brookline Village Square and Chestnut Hill, Newton, Weymouth, Framingham Village, Southborough, Westboro and Shrewsbury.

The distance over the present route is about 45 miles from Boston to Worcester, while that over the turnpike is only 41. The latter route, however, has a number of hills on its route and is not surfaced for heavy traffic, the greater portion of the distance being soft road. From Boston to Framingham the road is largely a two-way route, with the street railway lines occupying a parkway in the center. At present it passes through no centers of traffic congestion, with the possible exception of Framingham village, and enters Boston by a route that is also largely free from cross traffic and congestion.

In view of these facts, engineers believe it feasible to put this road into condition, and by so doing cut the distance from Boston to Worcester by at least 10 per cent, and the running time for automobiles as much as 30 per cent.

Franklin C. Pillsbury, engineer in charge of construction and survey work for the department, emphasized the tentative nature of all surveys now going forward, in describing the projected work to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Survey work upon this route has been held up considerably by the transfer of men to more pressing tasks, but he expected to

**LEATHER WORKERS
DECLARE ARMISTICE**

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 6 (Special)—It was agreed today at a conference of representatives of both factions of the leather workers' union that an armistice should be declared.

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to declare an armistice in the controversy between the sole leather manufacturers and workers for the present and the workers will return to work Monday under the prevailing conditions and at the same rate of wages.

This proposition was recommended by Edwin Newdick, chairman of the Association of Leather Manufacturers, on or before Oct. 1 employees and employers will try to reach an agreement or an arbitrator to decide the questions unsettled. If no agreement is reached, each party will nominate an arbitrator and the citizens' committee shall select the persons to act.

**GERMANS DENY
RESPONSIBILITY
OF WORLD WAR**

(Continued from Page 1)

Church of peace and fraternity among the nations was traditional, Monsignor Beaupin asserted, and he pointed out that the League was approved by many French, English and Belgian cardinals.

Vatican Would Co-operate
This approval was given with reserve, he continued, because the founders of the League had insufficiently incorporated Christian idealism in its work and because the League ignored the Papacy which represented a great moral force.

The monsignor, who has the reputation in France, Switzerland and Italy of being an eloquent preacher, expressed the belief that it would be impossible for the Vatican to accept the same status as a state in connection with its relationship with the League, but that it was ready for a helpful co-operation was possible.

**JUSTICE PARSONS
HONORED BY BAR**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 6 (Special)—At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Bar Association this afternoon a complimentary banquet was tendered to Frank N. Parsons, whose term of office as Chief Justice of this state Supreme Court expires on Monday. At the primary election last Tuesday Justice Parsons was nominated for membership in the state Legislature.

Samuel L. Powers, former Member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Louis E. Cox, Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, were the principal speakers at the banquet. Justice Parsons became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1915 and was promoted to the chief justiceship in 1922 and his term has been the longest in the state's history.

**LAFAYETTE WELCOME
TABLET IS UNVEILED**

The tablet marking the site of the public welcome to the Marquis de Lafayette on the occasion of his 1824 visit to Boston, was unveiled at 3 o'clock this afternoon with fitting ceremonies. Mayor Curley made a hasty return from the air port at East Boston, after having been in the city for a few days to make the speech of acceptance of the tablet on the part of the city.

Addresses by J. C. Joseph Flanagan, French consular agent, and Prof. Louis J. A. Merle, of Harvard, followed. The tablet, which is the work of John P. Parnam, a local sculptor, is the gift of the Municipal Commission on marking historic sites.

**NEW GLOUCESTER
IS CELEBRATING**

NEW GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6 (Special)—Central and Western Maine is turning its attention today to the 150th anniversary of this town. A parade early this afternoon was followed by exercises on the site of the old block-house.

The program calls for band music, prayer by the Rev. E. W. Webster of Hallowell, a native of New Gloucester; welcome by Charles H. Wilson, chairman of the executive committee and of the selectmen; response by Mayor William J. McGinnis of Gloucester, Mass.; address by Prof. E. W. Webster of Cleveland, Ohio, Seth F. Sweetser of Portland and Prof. Anson Titus of West Somerville, Mass.

**PHILADELPHIA CARMEN
WILL GET 5-CENT RAISE**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6 (Special)—Wages of Philadelphia Rapid Transit employees, motormen and conductors, will be raised five cents an hour on Jan. 1, according to a statement by Thomas E. Mitten, president of the board of directors at the annual picnic of the employees at Widewater, Pa., today. The scale is 65 cents an hour, based on average wages in Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. Mr. Mitten said that with the settlement of some problems in those cities which he thought assured, the average rate would be 70 cents.

It was explained that the 70-cent wage would be the total of employees' earnings because the co-operative arrangement adds an additional 10 per cent wage bonus, which will bring earnings to 77 cents an hour. The company has asked the public service commission to authorize a slight increase in fare rates and this matter is still under discussion.

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COMMITTEE HEADS NAMED FOR LEXINGTON PAGEANT

Messrs. Clapp, Merriam, Worthen, Blake,
Munroe and Glidden to Take Important Parts

Personnel of the committees for the second decennial Lexington Pageant, to be given the week of June 22, 1925, was announced yesterday by the Lexington Pageant Association, Edward C. Stone, president. The committees announced, with their chairmen, are as follows: Executive Committee, Robert P. Clapp; Finance Committee, Edward C. Stone; Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, guarantors of the pageant, Edwin B. Worthen; Advisory Committee, Hallie C. Blake; Committee on Book, James P. Munroe; and Committee on Production, Waldo F. Glidden.

The pageant for the huge celebration next June, marking the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Lexington, has been written by Sidney Howard, author and playwright. The subject of Mr. Howard's pageant-drama, "Lexington," is "The American Freedom," its inception, its development and its significance.

The story of the pageant will unfold itself through a glorified morning of the nineteenth of April, through the shadows and heroisms of the Revolution, through the settlement of the west with the glamour and romance that accompanied the progress of the "Pioneer Freedom," through the terrible crisis of slavery and the Civil War, down to the perplexities and complications of our modern industrial life.

Surging, colorful crowds, picturesque groups, and solitary figures will move across the open-air stage—the Lexington company of Minute Men, the remnants of British Regulars, the Continental Army, the Pioneers, the armies of the Civil War period. Labor, with individuals whose names are household words in America—Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, all will be represented in the progress of the century and a half that the pageant will unfold.

Pageant in Pantomime
The pageant will be presented in pantomime by the chief actors, but it will be accompanied by speeches from choirs of speakers after the manner of the Greek drama and from some of the symbolic characters. All the action will take place before the symbolic figure of the woman who represents Freedom, who, in the last moments, takes command of the situation and leads the people from the vain shillabhoes created in her name to the thrilling truth of self-realization.

The words to which the action will take place are not original with the author, but are chosen from the great utterances of America's prophet-figures of freedom, from Edmund Burke, Whig champion of colonial liberties, to Carl Sandburg and Walt Whitman, poets of America. Thus, for the lofty movements of the pageant, words are provided which in their first utterance helped to shape the destinies of the American freedom. The words of dedication spoken by Lincoln at Gettysburg will close the pageant: "We can never forget what they did here. It is for us rather to be here dedicated . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Large Outdoor Stage
Those who saw the pageant in 1915 will remember the beauty and the fitness of the setting achieved then upon the Twin Elm estate. Another setting of equal beauty, and much greater accessibility, has been prepared, and after four years of patient work is ready for use. Very near Battle Green, lying between Waltham and Lincoln streets, in Lexington, a one-time bog has been converted into an outdoor stage. Temporary grandstands, lying in permanent structure is to mark the beauty of that meadow, but only temporary stands to be removed after each performance—will be erected in a great mere along the banks of a little lagoon.

From the inner curve of that lagoon a swelling emerald mound arises with hidden ways of approach, roads for troop movements, pits for properties and scenery, ringed in by the great circuit of the tree-crowned slope to which it rises. Covered with a splendid lawn, the mound slopes down to the water's edge to provide a fore stage lying right within the curve of the grandstands, upon which all the speaking parts will be staged. Back of the fore stage there is room for Lexington Village, for the Battle of Lexington, and the maneuvers of two regiments of British Grenadiers.

This great outdoor stage is prepared to furnish a permanent setting for the decennial pageant of Lexington. An American Overhaul! That is the aim of the Lexington Pageant Association, and its officers and members.

**Airplanes of Russian Make
Used in Chinese Civil War**

**Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Who Has Just Completed Chautauqua
Tour, Sheds Light on Conflict Which, He Believes,
Will Have no Lasting Effect on Country**

In the civil wars of rival tuchuns that have racked China since it became a republic, the present conflict is the first in which airplanes have been used, and airplanes may be the decisive factor in restoring China to unified nationality. This was the declaration of Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, head of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, Boston, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Hsieh has just returned from a Chautauqua lecture tour in which he addressed 143 audiences in New York and New England, reaching in all 500,000 people.

The present struggle is between Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tsuchun of Kiangsu, officer of the Chihai Party of the Kuomintang, who is seeking to recover Shanghai, and Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, war lord of Chekiang, representative of the Anfu Party, who holds Shanghai. The central or Peking Government, Dr. Hsieh says, is being squeezed up from below by General Lu, while General Lu's supporter, Chang Tso-lin, Governor of Manchuria, threatens to press down from the north through Dr. Hsieh says, "The Peking Government were a nut squeezed in a nutcracker."

Marshal Chi has the airplanes, says Dr. Hsieh. They are of Russian make, piloted for the most part by Russians. There are 80 airplanes sheds in Peking cantonments, and over 160 machines have been ordered in the last year, though this number probably has not been delivered.

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erment, its 29,000 papers, the simplification of its language from 50,000 symbols to 29 characters, the part of Chinese women, the uniform divorce law for China secured by women, the child labor law, and the five big Chinese banks, manned by women."

CREDITORS SEE RISK IN SOVIET TRADE TREATIES

British Association Demands Parliament Refuse to Ratify Them

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 6.—That Parliament should refuse to ratify the Anglo-Soviet treaties is demanded by the Association of British Creditors of Russia in a resolution passed at a special meeting last evening. The resolution declares that the treaties fail to provide full, adequate compensation for British nationals to jeopardize their rights, they hamper the resumption of trading relations, and grant unjustifiable and dangerous privileges to the Soviets.

In an explanatory memorandum, it is pointed out that Leo Kamenef is reported in a Moscow newspaper as having openly boasted that the treaties give the Soviet Government the right not to "pay the claims of English creditors, ruble for ruble. This means," Mr. Kamenef added, "we can pay 50 kopeks a ruble or even 25."

It is further pointed out by the association that there are no provisions in the treaty of commerce and navigation "which enable British merchants to proceed to Russia for the purpose of opening up the export trade from England, but this trade is made a monopoly of the Soviet Government." This matter is one on which The Christian Science Monitor representative has been closely questioned an eminent Soviet authority in England and he elected to reply that British business men could only carry on the export trade in Russia by forming a "mixed company" with the Soviet Government, or by obtaining licenses from the Soviet Foreign Trade Department. Such licenses are only issued for a limited period—six months or a year—and in the case of one British company, the Russo-Caucasian—the license was revoked this summer, one month after it had been granted. No hope that the system might be modified was held out by the Soviet authority referred to.

While the British creditors are not pleased with the treaties, it should be added that J. A. Robinson, president of the British Traders' Association, has declared that the treaties will benefit fishermen and add some 4000 square miles to the fishing grounds. All things considered, therefore, it is doubted in well-informed circles that the British will go to the length of refusing to ratify the treaties.

It is thought probable the demand will be that Parliament shall have the right to examine the agreements reached by the committee which the treaties set up to negotiate for compensation to previous property owners and also the terms of guarantee for the loans to the Soviet Government. If Parliament refused to accept the proposals under either of these heads the treaties would fall to the ground, even though previously ratified.

SIXTY-FOUR GOLFS ENTER

SIXTY-FOUR OF THE NATION'S leading professional golfers today entered the professional golfers' tournament which opens here Sept. 15, to compete for prizes aggregating \$5000. T. D. Taggart is the "donor of the prizes. The list includes Eugene Sarazen, present titleholder, who has captured the trophy two successive times. He is the favorite in this year's play.

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SAVE FISHERIES, HOOVER PLEADS

Tells Industry What Government Is Doing to Offset Pollution of Waters

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 6 (Special).—Pollution of the Nation's water resources both inland and seaward, particularly by waste oil from oil-burning craft, was cited as one of the country's most important problems by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an address before the sixth annual congress of the United States Fisheries Association, now in session here.

After telling of the great losses of littoral fisheries—that is, the species of sea food in the country's bays and waters adjacent to the coast—Mr. Hoover said, "We have obtained some start in a positive national policy of conservation of our fish supply but we have a long distance further to go. We must not only halt other forms of destruction but we must start rehabilitation."

Touching directly upon the subject of pollution, Mr. Hoover added:

"Every fisherman knows that one of the great destroyers of our coastal and stream and even deep sea fisheries is pollution. We have accomplished an important step in prevention of oil pollution from ships. This is a beginning, but pollution comes from a hundred different sources. It exists in different waters in varying degrees: ships, factories, coal mines, chemical works, cities and towns—to mention only a few—all make their contribution to waste and refuse in the waters, which furnish the easiest way of disposing of them. Most of these forms of pollution damage the fish. Some of them are enormous in their damage. But there are also involved questions of human life and human health, the carrying on of great industrial enterprises upon which the livelihood of many millions of people depend. These questions of relative importance in different uses of our streams and coast also have in them elements of high emotion."

I do not believe we can ever solve this whole problem at once. A situation so complex must be approached gradually, taking one sector at a time, and through actual experience in one case learning how to handle other cases. Wisdom is usually a question of to do next rather than a question of knowing the ultimate.

Pollution of inland waters presents more serious difficulties. In perhaps most cases, the problems can be solved only by action of the state governments. In many cases it is extremely doubtful whether federal authority can rightfully be exerted. Nor am I in sympathy with the modern tendency to say "let Uncle Sam do it." This has become too much the college yell of State governments who would avoid acute local issues, and who at the same time hurl thunderous oratory at the encroachment of Federal Government on their sovereign rights. Many of our states are already studying their problems. Much extensive investigation has been made, and interesting and valuable information has been secured. Congress has authorized the Department of Commerce to undertake systematic study of this problem of pollution.

COOLIDGE SEES EFFORT TO BIND SUPREME COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Constitution can be preserved and our liberties guaranteed. Somewhere must be lodged the power to declare the Constitution. If it be taken away from the court, it must go either to the executive or the legislative branch of the Government. No one, so far as I know, has thought that it should go to the executive. All those who advocate changes propose, I believe, that it should be transferred in whole or in part to the Congress. I have a very high regard for legislative assemblies. We have put a very great emphasis upon representative government. It is the only method by which due deliberation can be secured. That is a great safeguard of liberty. But the legislature is not judicial.

Partisan Menace to Justice

Along with what are admitted to be the merits of the question, also what is supposed to be the popular demand and the greatest partisan advantage weigh very heavily in making legislative decisions. It is well known that when the House of Representatives sits as a judicial body, to determine the result of elections, it has a tendency to decide in a partisan way. It is to be remembered also that under recent political practice there is a strong tendency for legislators to be very much influenced by the Executive. Whether we like this practice or not, there is no use denying that it exists. With a dominant Executive and a subservient Legislature, the opportunity would be very inviting to aggrandizement and very dangerous to liberty. That way leads toward imperialism. Some people do not seem to understand fully the purpose of our constitutional restraints. They are not for protecting the majority, either in or out of the Congress. They can protect themselves with their votes. We have adopted a written Constitution in order that the minority, even down to the most insignificant individual, might have their rights protected. So long as our Constitution remains in force, no majority, no matter how large, can deprive the individual of the right of life, liberty or property, or prohibit the free exercise of religion or the freedom of speech or of the press.

If the authority now vested in the Supreme Court were transferred to the Congress, any majority, no matter what their motive, could write away any of these most precious rights. Majorities are notoriously irresponsible. After irreparable damage had been done the only remedy that the people would have would be the privilege of trying to defeat such a majority at the next election. Every minority body that may be weak in resources or unpopular in the public estimation, also nearly every race and religious belief would find themselves practically without protection, if the authority of the Supreme Court should be broken down and its powers lodged with the Congress.

Where State Rights End

The same reasoning that applies to the individual person applies to the individual state. A very broad twilight zone exists, in which it is difficult to distinguish where state right ends and federal right begins. Deprived of the privilege of its day in court, each state would be com-

pelled to submit to the exactions of the Congress or resort to resistance by force. On the other hand, the legislators of states, and sometimes the people, through the initiative and referendum, may pass laws which are very injurious to the minority residents of that state, by attempting to take away the privileges which they hold under the Federal Constitution. Except for the courts, such a minority would have no remedy for wrong done them. Their ultimate refuge is the Supreme Court of the United States.

At a time when all the world is seeking for the adjudication of differences between nations, not by war but by reason, the suggestion that we should limit the jurisdiction of our domestic courts is reactionary in the highest degree. It would cut aside the progress of generations to begin the contest for supremacy between executive and legislative. Whichever side has won in that struggle, the people have always lost.

Our Constitution has raised certain barriers against too hasty change. I believe such provision is wise. I doubt if there has been any change that has ever really been desired by the people, which they have not been able to secure. Stability of government is a very important asset. If amendment be made easy, both revolution and reaction as well as orderly progress also become easy. The Nation has lost little, but has gained much, through the necessity of due deliberation. The pressing need of the present today is not to change our constitutional rights, but to observe our constitutional rights.

America's Stand Outlined
A deliberate and determined effort is being made to break down the guarantees of our fundamental laws. It has for its purpose the confiscation of property and the destruction of liberty. At the present time the chief obstacle besides the people to this effort is the Supreme Court of the United States. In this contest there is but one place for a real American to stand. That is on the side of ordered liberty under constitutional government. This is not the struggle of the rich and powerful. They will be able to survive. It is the struggle of the common run of people.

The Constitution of the United States has for its almost sole purpose the protection of the freedom of the people. We must combat every attempt to break it down or to make it easy under the pretended guise of legal procedure, to throw open the way to reaction of revolution. To adopt any other course is to put in jeopardy the sacred right to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness.

American citizens, with the full sympathy of our Government, have been attempting with apparent success, to restore stricken Europe. We have acted in the name of world peace and of humanity. Always the obstacles to be encountered have been distrust, suspicion, and hatred. The great effort has been to ally and remove these sentiments. I believe that America can assist the world in this direction by her example. We have never forgotten the service done us by Lafayette, but we have long ceased to be an enemy toward Great Britain by reason of two wars that were fought out between us.

Worldwide Hatreds
We want Europe to compose its difficulties and liquidate its hatreds. Would it not be well if we set the example and liquidate some of our own? The war is over. The militarism of Central Europe which menaced the security of the world has been overthrown. War place have sprung up peaceful republics. Already we have assisted in refashioning Austria. We are about to assist in refashioning Germany. We believe that such action will be helpful to France, but we can give further and perhaps even more valuable assistance both to ourselves and to Europe by bringing to an end our own hatreds.

The best way for us who wish all our inhabitants to be single-minded in their Americanism, for us to bestow upon each group of our inhabitants that confidence and fellowship which is due to all Americans. If we want to get the hyphen out of our country, we can best begin by taking it out of our own minds. If we want France and the other Allies paid, we can best work toward that end by assisting in the restoration of the German people, now shorn of militarism, to their full place in the family of peaceful mankind.

I want to see America set the example to the world, both in our domestic and foreign relations, of magnanimity. We cannot make over the people of Europe. We must help them as they are, if we are to help them at all. I believe that we should help, not at the sacrifice of our independence, not for the support of imperialism, but to restore to those great peoples a peaceful civilization. In that course lies the greatest honor which we can bestow upon the memory of Lafayette.

NEW YORK OUTDOOR CLUB WOULD SPREAD THROUGHOUT NATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Outdoor recreation at a minimum expense throughout the United States will be available, if the campaign just undertaken by the Inkwow Outdoor Club of America, Inc., realizes the full extent of its aim. The immediate purpose of the drive is to raise a sufficient sum to buy the property of the Demonstration Center at Greenwood Lake, N. Y., now being leased for camping purposes. After raising the \$150,000 necessary for this purchase, it is planned to make the Demonstration Center national headquarters for the club.

The success of the Inkwow Club, which gets its name from the Indian word for "trustworthy," has been demonstrated in New York during the last 10 years. During that time thousands of business girls and women and a smaller number of men and boys, have enjoyed almost unlimited vacation privileges, on a cost basis. The summer camp at Greenwood Lake and the all-year-around clubhouse at Spuyten Duyvil, within the city limits, has meant recreation for many and a permanent home for others.

"DIRT" FARMER WANTED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Agitation for "dirt" farmers in Government positions having to do with farm affairs is being reflected in a movement started by the sheep and goat raisers for obtaining the appointment by President Coolidge of a wool grower on the United States Tariff Commission.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

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MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

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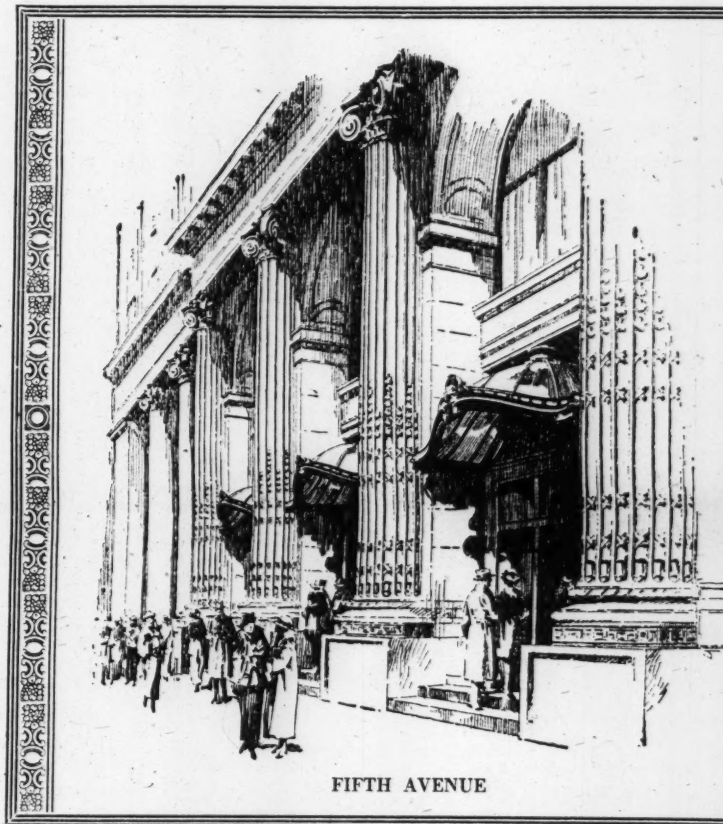
What Autumn Brings in the Way of Fashions

—coincidentally with, and even preceding glorious changes in landscape—as though to establish, quite indubitably, the vast importance of Milady's Dress in the very general scheme of things

So an absorbing new tableau is in posture at B. Altman & Co., with fascination centered, for some, in Line, and for others in Color, and for still others in Fabric; and with a good dash of interest abounding, to be sure, in the Details, whether these be accentuations of the season's style-principle, or apparent (and charming) incongruities

Dominantly, the silhouette is still straight, still slim, still long-waisted, and noticeably short of skirt. Necks are high; sleeves are long. Tunics are good; three-piece costumes are excellent; and scarfs are fairly ubiquitous, appearing here, there and most unexpectedly, particularly on dinner and evening gowns

The Spanish influence is found in the use of fringe; the Directoire influence is found in tall hats. An ingenious invention is the employment of one color in several tones: not only are fabrics shaded, but fur-trimming, beading and embroideries, as well. Kashas are favored, and broadcloth; while all kinds of ribbed materials, both silk and wool, enjoy definite prominence



FIFTH AVENUE

American Broadtail Coats

30-inch length . . . \$190.00 upwards
45- and 48-inch lengths . . . 325.00 upwards

Youthful, attractive and highly fashionable garments, marked by singularly good styling and novel touches, and available in grays and browns.

Sleeves show new treatments—a pouched inset of contrasting fur, for instance.

Collars also show variety, being of a contrasting fur in shirred, bolster, mushroom and other flattering styles.

(Third Floor)

Betalph Silk Hosiery

"Betalph," a name that is rapidly becoming familiar to more and more women, who have learned through pleasant experience that it is synonymous with Quality and Service in silk hosiery.

Lustrous, beautiful Betalph Silk Hosiery is obtainable in black and white and such Autumn colors as lait, beige, bambon, chamois, coronada, tourterella, manderine, bois de rose, peche, argent, gold, Malay and Java.

Plain silk, with lisle tops and soles . . . \$1.65
All-silk . . . 2.15, 2.65

(First Floor)

Handsome Coats & Wraps

for dress occasions, sports wear and general service, are now ready for inspection

And the assemblage is so large and so remarkably varied that surely every woman's taste is to be met herein.

Coats in the preferred suede-finished fabrics, in black, green, henna, blues, browns, grays.

Coats trimmed in a hundred interesting ways and with a score or more of lovely furs.

Many buttons are noted; tunics and panels also; while sleeves with bands of fur, deep fur cuffs or the just introduced muff effect are predominant features.

Priced at \$75.00 to 375.00

(Third Floor)

Imported Felt Hats

are an excellent value at \$8.50

Particularly suited to sports and tailored wear; pert ears of felt, silver buckles, Roman-stripe ribbon and silver braid comprise the principal trimmings.

They are becoming to many types, too, and may be had in black, purple, gray, navy, brown and sand.

(Second Floor)

HEAVY MAINE VOTE FORECAST

State Campaign Closes With Leaders in Both Parties Claiming Victory

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—Predicting the biggest vote on Monday ever cast in a Maine election political leaders throughout the State today are making their final appeals to the people. Conservative Republicans express no doubt as to the outcome. They say that President Coolidge will carry the State by a big plurality and that Ralph O. Brewster, their candidate for Governor, will not be far behind. On the other hand, the supporters of William R. Pattangall, the Democratic candidate, claim the State by 25,000 to 20,000.

Preparations have been made to get out the vote in every part of the State. The Republican organization never has been more active, and notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic Party has carried Maine in a presidential year since 1880, and then only by a few hundred votes, nothing is being left undone because of any feeling of confidence.

George L. Emery of Biddeford, chairman of the Republican State Committee, says that Bert M. Fernald, United States Senator, will be re-elected by 50,000 plurality, and that Senator Brewster will be elected Governor by a plurality slightly reduced from that figure.

Chairman Emery added that all of the four Republican congressmen would be re-elected, and that the Republicans surely would carry 15 of the 16 counties. If not all of them.

Statements were issued by Senator Brewster and Senator Pattangall, his Democratic opponent, who has insisted that Mr. Brewster had named by the Ku Klux Klan and that the Klan is the chief issue in the campaign, although this has been disavowed by the Republicans.

"On next Monday the voters of Maine will settle once and for all that corruption and vilification have no place in the politics of our State," Senator Brewster stated. "They will send throughout the Nation the news that Maine has once again led the country in a victory for Republican principles and ideals. In the last election, the wholesale frauds perpetrated in an unscrupulous attempt to defeat me have been the main theme in the eyes of the Nation."

"The great bulk of the Republicans of the State has been thoroughly aroused by the tactics of the opposition in attempting to bring the Republican Party in Maine in a false light. For purely personal, political gain an appeal has been made to passion and to prejudice under a hypocritical pretense of seeking religious tolerance."

Mr. Pattangall stated that 20,000 Republicans will vote for him, while the Democratic loss will be negligible. "The four Republican members of Congress," he said, "have jeopardized their election by their failure to declare their position on the Klan."

RURAL REAL ESTATE VALUES DEPRECIATE

Maine State Assessor Finds Trend Cityward

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 6 (Special).—Depreciation of real estate values in nearly every rural community in Maine has been one result of the cityward movement in Maine, says C. S. Stetson of Green, chairman of the state Board of Assessors, which has been making a property survey of the State.

"Every year," he said, "town assessors report to us that there are more vacant houses than before, that bushes are growing up in fields that were used for cultivation, that descendants of old settlers have gone to the cities and that the old farms are either abandoned or turned over to immigrants. Several rural communities in Maine now are populated almost entirely by foreign-born persons."

The Board of Assessors, having covered every county except Cumberland and Kennebec, will have completed their survey in two weeks. The valuation of the State, Mr. Stetson says, will be approximately \$700,000,000.

DENTAL SOCIETY REPUDIATES ATTACK UPON MR. BREWSTER

President of Maine Organization Says Letter Is Without Authority

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6 (Special).—Dr. Gerald P. Clifford, president of the Maine Dental Society, denies that the society authorized the issuing of any letter, signed by a committee of dentists, opposing the election of Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican candidate for Governor. He says:

A letter signed by 12 dentists, purporting to have been chosen from the members of the Maine Dental Society, opposing the election of Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican candidate for Governor, has been widely circulated among the dentists of this State. My attention was first directed to this letter when I received several long-distance telephone calls from dentists in other cities protesting against such action. The way in which the letter is signed is misleading and, in my opinion, was intended to be misleading. At least one of the signers of this letter is not a member of the Maine Dental Society and others of the dentists who signed it cannot now be considered members inasmuch as they have not paid their dues to the society. We do not consider that a dentist can call himself a member of the Maine Dental Society in good standing unless he keeps up his membership as the rest of us do by the payment of annual dues.

I regret that this letter was written and circulated, because it gives

SERIES OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES PLANNED

State Department of Education Announces Program

First of the 10 or more teachers' institutes, conducted each fall by the Massachusetts Department of Education, is to be held next Friday at Hamilton for public school teachers in nearby towns. The second will be held in Williamsburg on Sept. 19, the third in Rutland on Sept. 26, the fourth in Shrewsbury on Oct. 3 and the fifth on Oct. 10, in either Dighton or Norton. Departmental conferences will be features at each one, giving opportunity for specific work related to given situations.

Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, is to preside at the institute at Hamilton, and will speak on some major tendencies in education. Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education, will speak to high school and upper-grade teachers on a wider use of the problem method of instruction and more directed study, the teacher working with the pupils. Miss Mary E. James of the Salem Normal School will talk to teachers of grades one to four on silent reading. The morning session will be closed with an address by J. Mace Andrews of Boston University.

Round table conferences and a question box are to occupy the afternoon. Mr. Morse will conduct the high school round table, taking up the control of absence, the school library, teachers' meetings and improvement in service. Arthur B. Lord, in charge of research and statistics, will speak to teachers of grades five to eight, inclusive, on the stressing of fundamentals and directed study. Miss Helen L. Hogan of the Lowell Normal School will address teachers of grades one to four on blackboard drawing as an aid to story-telling, in which she will be assisted by pupils, and Edwin Hoadley, also of the Lowell Normal, will give a talk on methods of blackboard drawing.

STRIKE OF PAPER MILL WORKERS ABANDONED

About 500 or more employees of the Parker Young company, paper and pulp mill operators of Lincoln, N. H., who have been on strike against a reduction in wages since July 1, have just returned to work on the open shop basis, according to the Boston office of the company.

The employees went on strike in protest to wage cut of five cents an hour, which the company announced would be put into effect. After the strike began the company announced that the lower wages would be effective despite the strike and also that the mills would hereafter be operated on an open shop basis.

The company employs thousands of people in the woods, paper mills, villages, etc., in the vicinity of Lincoln. The strike affected only the employees of the pulp and paper mills.

SATURDAY WORK BEGINS IN SHOE SHOPS

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 6 (Special).—Shoe makers began several of the shoe factories in this city today and will continue for a period of three months under the article in the agreement between the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union which provides for Saturday work. The various locals may grant permits for Saturday forenoon work during September, October and November.

Several factories have taken advantage of this clause and operated in one or more departments today. Some of the requests were denied, while others were granted. The manufacturer has no appeal from the union's decision. The demand for Saturday work has been fairly general throughout the factories.

COMMERCE MEMBERS TO VOTE BEFORE TRIP

Realizing the importance of the participation of all citizens in the state primary elections, to be held Tuesday, Sept. 9, the members of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce have been notified that they may, without additional expense, delay the start of their journey to the Pacific coast one day, thereby permitting them to vote. The trip of the state Chamber of Commerce is scheduled to begin at 11:30 a. m. on Monday, Sept. 8, but the members may take the Twentieth Century Limited on the following day, and meet the party in Chicago, according to Edward G. Stacy, secretary.

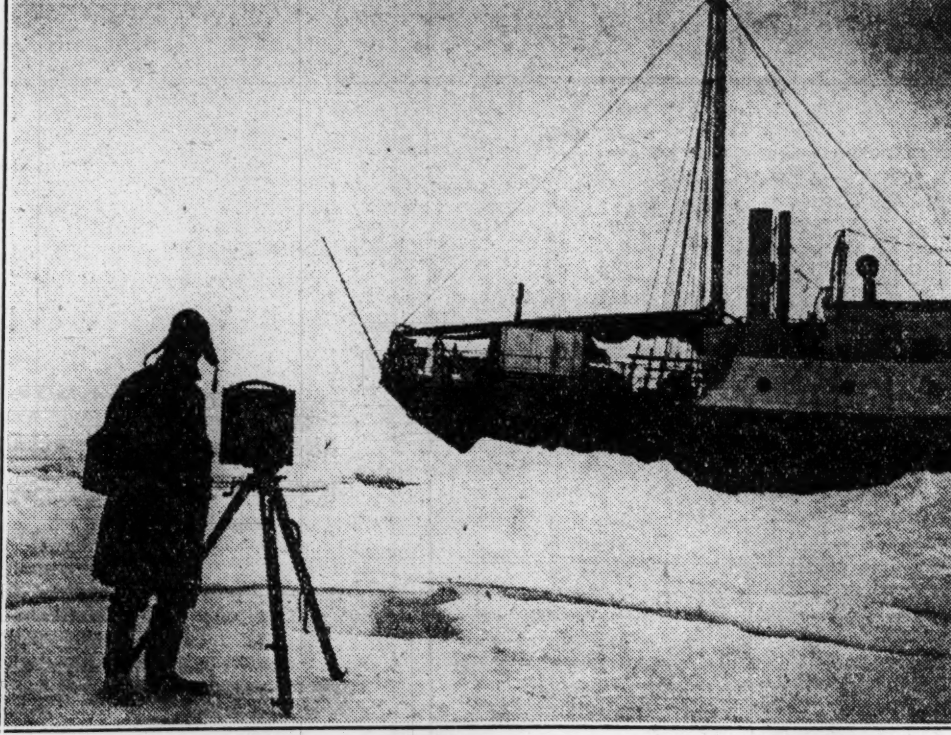
The public's false conception of the activities of the Maine Dental Society is not a political organization and embraces in its membership men of all parties. Our meetings are never devoted to the discussion of political questions and as an organization, in my recollection, this society has never taken any position in support of any candidate for public office or in the opposition to any candidate.

From the protest which has come to me as president of the Maine Dental Society from dentists all over this State, in good standing in the society and in the profession, I feel that I am expressing the sentiments of the dentists of Maine when I say this letter purporting to have been signed by a committee of the Maine Dental Society is a distinct breach of dental ethics, and I hereby assure the public that at the next meeting of the society it will be reported by me as such, and the society will be given the opportunity to take such action as it deems wise.

It Does Make a Difference
Where You Eat

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142 Massachusetts Avenue
Boylston Street at Washington
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Sanguine Artist Seeks Material in the Frozen North



BEE MASON, PHOTOGRAPHER FOR OXFORD EXPEDITION
Who Has Reproduced Many Interesting Scenes of Region Under Investigation, Notwithstanding Fog, Blizzards, and Generally Adverse Conditions.

OXFORD EXPEDITION CROSSES NORTHEAST LAND EAST TO WEST

Notable Glaciological and Geological Results Gained—Aerial and Coastal Survey Proceeds

This article is the fourth of a series describing the activities of the Oxford University expedition. The previous articles were published in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 28 and 29 and Sept. 5.

S. S. Polar Bjorn
(By Wireless)

One of the principal objects of the expedition has been achieved. Northeast Land has been traversed from east to west.

The sledging party, consisting of Mr. George Binney, leader of the expedition; Sir Iain Colquhoun, Capt. Helmar Hansen and Mr. Ellertsen, who were landed on the east coast of Northeast Land, have been picked up at Wahlberg's Bay, on the west coast.

The report that they were greatly hampered by fox, crevasses, melting ice and snow rivers. The dogs frequently fell down the crevasses, and on one occasion the sledges were jammed by the crevasses. The sledging party, however, was not deterred by these difficulties. The sledging party, however, was not deterred by these difficulties.

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OVERLOADED TRUCK ISSUE IS DISCUSSED

Highway Commission Holds Hearing in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6 (Special).—A wide-awake and aggressive policy for protection of highways against the destructive effect of overloading trucks was urged upon city and town authorities at hearings given by William F. Williams, James W. Synan, and Frank E. Lyman, commissioners of the Department of Public Works, division of highways, in this city and Northampton yesterday, at which the views and recommendations of officials and representative citizens throughout Hampden and Hampshire counties were considered.

Attention was directed to the havoc due to heavy loads of lumber, railroad ties, telegraph poles and so on, in crushing good highways and crashing through bridges. Asked if any action had been taken to obtain redress from a truck owner for the breaking down of a bridge between Tolland and Sandfield, a representative of Tolland replied that there was plenty of time, as action could be taken any time within six years.

Commissioner Williams replied that he should consider it unwise to delay action, and said he was in such a case a wonderful opportunity to make an example of the persons responsible. He also recommended the posting of notices extensively to warn truck operators that infractions of the rules against overloading would not be tolerated.

\$1,000,000 SALE IS LUMBER TOPIC

The recent purchase of spruce lumber by the United States Navy from the St. John Lumber Company of Vancouver, B. C., by the Woodstock Lumber Company of Boston, for about \$1,000,000, was one of the largest made in recent years and heads discussion in lumber circles. The buyers will have the use of the St. John mill and yard until July 1, 1925, and, if necessary, the use of yard and equipment until Jan. 1, 1926.

The lumber was sold for \$150,000 cash, net receipts of sales since Aug. 1, less agreed loading charges and 10 per cent of the balance of the invoice to be credited to purchase price. Cedar logs brought \$14 per 1000 feet and all others \$12.25. Payments on these are to be made monthly for the logs, and the preceding month, payments to be completed by July 20, 1925. Fifty thousand dollars cash was applied against the price of the last logs sawed.

The Woodstock Lumber Company is a subsidiary of the Parker Young company, one of the largest lumber, pulp, and paper operators in the United States.

MAINE FRESHMEN TO REGISTER SEPT. 8

ORONO, Me., Sept. 6 (Special).—Although the freshmen at the University of Maine will not register until Sept. 16, all freshmen will be required to appear for registration on Sept. 8 in order to take part in the exercises planned for the second annual freshman week.

Planned primarily as a period in which freshmen may become accustomed to college life, Freshman Week proved valuable last year in several respects. Practice in note taking, use of the library and reference works, tests in English, chemistry, and mathematics gave the freshmen a thorough preparation for actual college work.

TREMONT STREET PLAN LEGAL

Widening of Tremont Street may now proceed without legal hindrance. The bill appropriating \$120,000 for this purpose, which was blocked for the last two months by adverse action in the City Council, automatically became law yesterday by a provision in the city charter that a bill which is tabled may be considered as passed after 60 days. The project for widening Kneeland Street at a similar expense is still hanging fire. It was voted down by the council at that body's last meeting, but Councilman Watson saved it by filing a petition for further consideration next Monday.

TAX VALUATION RISE URGED

Increase in the tax valuation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's property in Massachusetts from \$9,570,829 to \$10,000,000, is sought by the Boston Board of Assessors in an appeal filed with the state Board of Appeal. This increase is justified, the Boston assessors say, by sworn statements of the company that property values made at the recent hearings before the Public Utilities Commission. The city intends to prosecute its appeal at once, as the result will have an important bearing on determination of the local tax rate.

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CHAPMAN NATIONAL BANK
185 Middle St., Portland, Maine

COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
A BANK FOR EVERYBODY

CAREFULLY MADE

Also hand painted, \$2.50.

You can order them direct from one of Maine's leading department stores.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

ATTACHE URGES AMERICANS TO GET ARGENTINA'S TRADE

Mr. Feely Outlines Four Methods for Manufacturers to Be Properly Represented

By WALLACE THOMPSON

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 7.—The small manufacturer of the middle west is the "white hope" of American export trade," so Edward F. Feely, United States Commercial Attaché expressed his attitude toward the problem of the foreign trade of Argentina with the United States. Mr. Feely, who spent many years in export trade before he entered the Government service, has recently returned from a tour of the United States in the interest of the work which he is doing here. His coming was heralded by the Argentine Attaché, and he saw and talked with hundreds of American manufacturers interested in the South American and particularly the Argentine market.

There is a genuine and far-reaching interest in foreign trade, and particularly in this interest active in the middle west. In the east of the United States they know the export trade, but in the west, there are a host of new manufacturing houses, making everything, from automobile accessories to industrial machinery, who want the foreign trade, and want, too, the trade of the Argentine, because they have figured out or we have told them that the markets here are busy when the markets at home are slack, and vice versa. There is a difference of the seasons—and this is exactly what the manufacturer, and especially the small manufacturer with small capital wants.

"White Hope" of Trade
I was tremendously interested in the tendency in the United States to the creation of a new type of manufacturer, one who makes things for his own section, the regional manufacturer. These fellows are busy and building, and, as I say, it is down to them to make the difference of the seasons—and this is exactly what the manufacturer, and especially the small manufacturer with small capital wants.

One of the important factors of the commercial situation here is, however, just this tendency to bring down the home market, to take up a big business from them and then taking it away from him when it is productive enough to justify a local organization from home. The result is that many times there are trade-mark difficulties, for in Argentina a trade mark is given to him who first applies for it, no matter whether he has ever used it elsewhere or whether someone else has built up a great business about it.

The agents, to protect themselves, as they put it, thus take out trademarks in their own names and continue to build up a business, and when the company comes to start its own organization, there is a price to pay to the agent who is moved out—for the right to use a trademark in such a case is a matter of law for a hundred years! This is one of the details, but a touch which gives color to the situation. Argentine trade for the United States is far from an academic matter—it is well worth the interest which is being paid to it in the United States.

The present tendency of American trade in Argentina, Mr. Feely finds, is away from the merchandizing commission house system. No great

Each method has its difficulty, and perhaps the basic one is the finding of the right type of man—seldom is it possible for the small manufacturer to do any of these on their own initiative. It requires the initiative of a salesman to make the connection with the Argentine, and build himself into this country.

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"Trees or Motor Cars, Beauty or Utility?" Washington Asks

Traffic Grows—One Street Denuded of Trees—But the Race Isn't Always to the Swift

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Whether a city can have trees and automobiles too, is agitating Washington. In reality it is the age-long contest between utility and beauty.

Outside the political sphere, Washington has made its reputation on the development of the infant plan, the wide, shaded streets and park-like circles and squares. Even down town, when business began to take on more importance, the city retained something of its sylvan beauty.

Then came the automobiles and no one was much disturbed until they got up to 80,000 in the city, with almost as many more on their way north and south and east and west. Lo, the poor Government employee found no place to park his or her car while at work. Moreover, the real estate agent and the insurance man and others who always ride had to leave their cars far from their offices. Progress was slow; things got in a jam. Something had to be done.

One downtown street was denuded of trees and the sidewalks narrowed. No one rebelled. Then there was a proposal to widen a street in a transition stage between business and residential occupation and even to invade one of the small parks. Protests began to pour in and the commissioners had to make an announcement that the park project was premature—nothing had been decided. As to the street widening, which would involve the sacrifice of old trees and the slicing of lawns, that, too, is in the contemplation stage.

Admittedly there is not room for all the automobiles, and it is not to be supposed that they will grow fewer. Having razed the trees from one street, it is necessary to fall back and await reserves before a similar success can be accomplished elsewhere. In the battle between trees and automobiles the odds are with the latter, "but the battle is not always to the swift," says the tree lover, preparing to take part in a tree-saving crusade.

Progress in the Churches

Czechoslovakia, as a new country, is anxious that its younger generation should be orientated toward high ideals of citizenship and it has seen in the Y. M. C. A. movement a valuable means to this end. In conjunction with the Government, a \$1,000,000 project has been laid out, three-quarters of the money being put up by Czechoslovakia itself and the rest promised from America. A central "Y" is to be constructed in Prague. It is reported at the recent meeting of the plenary committee of the World Alliance in Geneva that other countries of eastern Europe may adopt a similar attitude, although it has not yet taken concrete form.

While the Williamstown Institute of Politics was discussing international questions from the economic and political side, a less heralded conference at Chautauque, N. Y., was studying the same kind of questions from a distinctly Christian viewpoint. An experiment in holding such a conference, made a year ago by the Federal Council of Churches through its commission on international justice and good will, met with such a cordial reception as clearly to warrant holding it again.

The conference took place Aug. 13 to 22 on the Chautauque grounds, made famous by Bishop Vincent and still attracting thousands of guests from all parts of the United States. Some of the leading Christian students of international affairs spoke and presided at the forums. Speakers included: Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord; J. Henry Scattergood, Dr. S. G. Inman, Dr. William Axling, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Hubert Herring, and Dr. Royce Meeker.

A new opportunity has come for the expression of American public opinion on the control of the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs. A world conference is to be held in Geneva in November, looking toward the complete suppression of the cultivation of opium beyond the need for medical and natural scientific purposes. This is the famous "American policy" which Stephen G. Porter advocated before the League of Nations' commission.

It is urged now that the three American delegates appointed by President Coolidge to the conference be supported by thousands of resolutions, passed by all kinds of organizations, secular and religious, which may be presented to the Geneva conference, expressing the overwhelming opinion of the American people on the drug traffic question. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is acting as a receiving agent for the resolutions.

To formulate the program of the Unitarian Laymen's League for the coming year, delegates from chapters throughout the United States and Canada will assemble in annual convention at Niagara Falls Sept. 12 to 14. Several of the best-known Unitarian ministers have been invited to attend as "consulting engineers." Founded by about 200 men in Springfield, Mass., in April, 1919, the league

now numbers more than 12,000 members organized into 280 chapters. The Niagara Falls convention is the first to be held outside of New England, previous assemblies having met in Narragansett Pier, New London, and on the campus of Yale University at New Haven.

Plans for the congress on Christian work in South America to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, next year are going forward with great rapidity. Of the 251 delegates, 164 are to come from 16 American societies supporting work in South America. The time schedule now includes a regional conference to be held at Rio de Janeiro, March 13-15; an educational conference at Montevideo, March 26-27; the general congress from March 29-April 8, and a regional conference at Buenos Aires, April 13, 14.

The New York Bible Society is asking for funds where to print bilingual Bibles for distribution among immigrant groups in the American metropolis. With the English version on one page and the version in the mother tongue facing it, the society believes that the Bible can be made a chief instrument in accommodating the immigrant to his new environment, while at the same time the cause of religion will be served.

At the ninth annual meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 11-13, three distinguished speakers from abroad will be present. Prof. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, who is closely identified with the work of the League of Nations; Sir Willoughby Dickinson, British leader in the



The Slippery Slide

THERE were some lovely big barns on the Bailey farm. The one Billy and Betty liked best was where the farm wagons were kept on the ground floor and the hay in the loft above. From the loft there was a big hay chute which carried the hay to the lower floor.

This barn was a wonderful place to play, and the chute was especially fascinating. When the chute was not being used to send hay down to feed the animals, Mr. Bailey allowed the children to use it. It was then that Billy and Betty had a riotous time. They would each give the other a little push from the top and land in the soft bed of hay below. Their shrieks of joy could be

heard by Mrs. Bailey at the house, but she always said it made her work lighter to hear the children having such a good time.

Sometimes they would play the game of "pretend," and make believe they were traveling abroad. They always enjoyed this, as father and mother had written so many letters about their trip in Europe, and it was such fun to imagine some of the things they were doing.

One day they pretended that Billy was father, and Betty was mother. Using one of the old farm wagons, which they called a "trolley car," they started on their trip through Switzerland. Gran was always somewhere nearby, and got as much fun out of this game as the children.

Sometimes the car would not go as smoothly as cars are expected to go on trips, and Billy would have to get out and crawl under to see what was the matter. In a somewhat bored manner, Betty would usually say, "What is the trouble, dear? Billy from under the wagon would answer in a muffled voice: "Nothing, Sweetheart, only just sit still." This never failed to make Gran laugh, as she had heard the children's father and mother carry on almost this same conversation.

When the repairs were supposed to be finished, Billy would climb back, take hold of the invisible wheel, and say rather grandly, "Some work, some work."

After a while, when they had admired the scenery, their eyes would light on the hay chute, and Betty would then call out, "Oh look, dear, at all that ice on the side of the mountain. It looks like a toboggan slide. Do you think we could spend the night at this town and climb that mountain tomorrow?"

Billy would always agreeably consent. Then they would jump out of the car, lie down for a few minutes in an empty stall which they called the hotel, and after what they said was a good night's sleep they would start to scale the mountain. That morning the slide was smoother than ever, as Mr. Bailey had just finished sending down a great pile of hay. Like all ladies, Betty went first, and, with her hands gripping the sides firmly, started up the glassy slide. Billy, like the gallant little gentleman he was, followed a few steps behind her. About half way up, Betty suddenly called, "Oh, Billy, I'm slipping." Before Billy had time to catch her she came sliding down so fast that he lost his hold, and together they landed flat in the hay at the bottom. Covered with hay, but laughing, they picked themselves up, quite ready to try again.

SIR ADAM BECK RECOMMENDS WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

Canalization Should Be Undertaken at Same Time, He Says—Delay Held Costly

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence).—A race between Ontario and Quebec for industrial supremacy was forecast by Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydroelectric Power Commission, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The key to the situation is hydroelectric power, he said. Ontario has plenty at the moment but will run short in 1926. Quebec has not enough now, but will soon have an enormous supply available. Then will come the competition. In a report on the situation which Sir Adam is soon to make to the Ontario Government, he will take issue with the various factors which he believes are conspiring to delay power development on the St. Lawrence, including politics,

private interests, and apathy of the province.

Power development on the St. Lawrence must be immediate and unrestricted, whether the canalization is undertaken or not, in the view of Sir Adam. Otherwise hydroelectric power will not be able to fulfill its function of supplying adequate utility to the industries of Ontario. Sir Adam views the prospect of a power shortage very bitterly. He added:

A lot of power is available for the people of Ontario almost soon enough to keep the growing demand supplied, yet the Federal Government says we are not to have unrestricted use of it. Herbert Hoover on his trip down the St. Lawrence reported with growing emphasis that I had already been told by deep waterways authorities when I went to New York, that power development and

canalization must be undertaken together; that they must be financed together in order to get a cheaper interest rate for the power development than would be obtained if that development were undertaken alone. I asked "Why?" then and I ask "Why?" now. They said money could be had for 3½ per cent if both were undertaken together, but that it would cost 5½ per cent to finance the power alone. Money is already cheaper now than it was then, and we might get it for 4 per cent. Then they said a safety construction work would have to be undertaken that would cut Ontario's share of the available power by 100,000 horse-power. The power users, too, were to be saddled with the cost of the entire project.

To make matters worse the Canadian Deep Waterways Association, of which O. E. Fleming of Windsor is president, went to Ottawa and requested that action be taken exactly as the Americans suggested. Cheap power is near its end. Ontario is not awake to its opportunities.

NEW CINCINNATI LIBRARIAN
CINCINNATI, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Chalmers Hadley, formerly public librarian of Denver, and recently appointed to that post in Cincinnati, following the resignation of N. D. C. Hodges, will take up his duties in September, library officials announced.

Illinois Farmers Buy Railway at Junk Price to Market Grain

Discontinuance Threatened Isolation of Rich Land—Produce Bushel Tax to Bolster Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Farmers in two Illinois counties became railroad owners this week when they made a first payment of \$12,500 on the Fox & Illinois Union Electric Railway. Kendall and Grundy County farmers, in thus saving the line from junking, assured themselves transportation for produce.

The Illinois Commerce Commission, after hearings, had given permission to its owner, A. R. Evans of Aurora, Ill., to discontinue the road, which he proved was operating at a loss. Farmers bought the line for approximately \$39,500, less than its appraised junk value.

The railroad runs through what is said to be the richest agricultural land of the two counties, and its discontinuance threatened this property, it was said by the Kendall County Farm Bureau, which advised the purchase.

Five farmers' co-operative elevators located along the line led in forming a stock company of farmers which made the payment, and which has issued notes for the remainder, the whole to be paid in five years.

Management of the road will be in the hands of the farmers' company, it was explained by Earl Price of Yorkville, Ill., farm advisor of Kendall County. One proposal for getting the road financially established is a tax of ½c a bushel on grain carried.

The move is said to have the support of all farmers living along the line who otherwise would have been obliged to haul products at least 12 miles to the nearest railroad.



Shopping Round the World

This kind of shopping is a thrilling sport—an opportunity to acquire extraordinary treasures and experiences. Egyptian hammered brass in Cairo. Intricate Indian jewelry in Bombay. Gorgeous tortoise shell combs in Ceylon. In Batavia, the genuine batik; in Peking, matchless mandarin coats and rare Siberian furs. Japan reveals lovely kimono, geisha costumes.



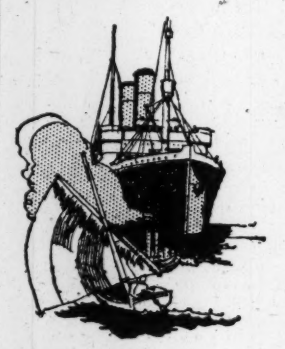
Dancing Round the World

On the Empress of France, the voyagers will have their own crack orchestra. In the Gateway Ports, they will have shore dances arranged for them at famous hotels and cafes.



Hotel-ing Round the World

Look up the famous hostesses of Naples, Cairo, Bombay, Colombo, Shanghai, Hongkong, etc., hostesses celebrated wherever globe-travelers get together. All these, too, will come within the voyagers' experiences. Some, for overnight stays. Others, for luncheon, dinner, and receptions. They are a part of the shore "explorations."



Private Yachting Round the World

"Private Yachting" is the entire scheme of the cruise. The atmosphere is that of a jolly cruising party. The accommodations are luxurious, lounging. The service has that personal touch, while the ship itself will poke in here, poke in there.



The Citizen of the World

One meets the romantic civilizations of the past—Roman, Hebrew, Egyptian, Hindu, Japanese, Chinese. One meets the romantic peoples of today. One sees the monuments, the arts, the customs of African, European, Asiatic lands. It is out of such contacts that emerges the citizen of the world.

The Cruise Extraordinary Round the World

Leaves New York January 14—Returns to New York May 23

INTO the planning of this cruise, the world's greatest travel system has put its greatest effort. The result is a voyage which visits the Gateway Ports of the world and explores the Romance Lands of the earth;

~ a voyage which combines the jollity of a private yacht, with the luxury of an Empress liner;

~ a voyage which includes practically all the great experiences which make world travel the prized human adventure.

a Ship Extraordinary

The ship which will carry the Round the World voyagers is the Empress of France. She is famous for her cruiser lines and cruiser speed.

Her public rooms have interiors done by noted decorators; they contain many art and furniture treasures. Her cabins and suites are appointed for living in best hotel style. Her service and table are of Canadian Pacific standard, exceptional even among the best.

Her engines are oil-burning, which insure cool cleanliness. Lord Renfrew (the Prince of Wales) chose the Empress of France twice for voyages.

the Route

The route is eastward from New York. It follows springtime around the globe. The Mediterranean ports are visited at the height of the Riviera season. Palestine, before the heat and dust. Egypt, at its gayest. India, in its cool season. China, in its smiling mood. Japan, when the cherry blossoms burst. Back to America, in beautiful May. This is the route of perpetual loveliness.

the Gateway Ports

27 different Gateway Ports are visited. First Madeira. Then the Mediterranean, calling at Gibrat-

A Few of the Many Features Extraordinary

- 130 Days from New York to New York.
- 53 Days for Shore Explorations.
- An unexcelled Itinerary.
- A Holy Land-Egypt Exploration—Overland Haifa to Jerusalem to Cairo.
- A Delhi-Agra Excursion—Overland from Bombay to see the famous Taj Mahal.
- All passengers visit Ceylon—Colombo, Mount Lavinia and Kandy.
- A Sumatra Exploration—Overland to Padang-Pandjang.
- A Peking Exploration—that most fascinating city in China.
- A Japan Exploration—Kyoto, Nara, Tokyo, Nikko and Kamakura.
- Return via Hawaii, Victoria, B. C., Vancouver, B. C., San Francisco, Panama Canal and Havana.

And all the above, with many others, are included in the fare—No Extra Charge.

tar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Haifa, for the Holy Land, Port Said for Egypt. Then, into the Indian Seas. Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Padang, Batavia, Singapore. Up the Orient's coast—Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Taku, Kobe, Yokohama. Homeward, by way of Honolulu, Hilo, Victoria, B. C., Vancouver, B. C., San Francisco, Balboa, Colon, Havana—to New York.

the Excursions Inland

Each of these Gateway Ports is truly a gateway—to some place, some people, some experience of romance. So, at every port, the voyagers will debark for sightseeing. Sometimes, for one day, as at Algiers; time enough to do the Arab quarter, and the French town, to lunch and dine at famous cafes, and to shop in the Street of the Jewelers. Again, for an entire week, as at Haifa; from here the voyagers strike inland to Jerusalem, then south to Cairo, for a trip up the Nile, to the Pyramids, etc. A port such as Hongkong is not only fascinating in itself; it also leads to Canton, city of swarming Chinese life.

For these inland excursions, the voyagers will be quartered at leading hotels—taken about in motor cars or rickshaws with best native guides.

the Days at Sea

The days on ship-board will be as pleasurable as the days on land.

Deck sports, athletic competitions in the afternoon. Then into the tank! Followed by a 100 per cent dinner for 100 per cent appetites. Dancing in the ball room to an irresistible orchestra. In between, lectures, entertainments, fancy-dress balls, bridge and mah-jong.

Following the ship over her entire 130 days will be the long arm of the Canadian Pacific—that vast organization which girdles the globe with steamships, railways, hotels, and offices. All its facilities exerted all the time to command the best for its guest and to free them from every care.

Canadian Pacific

IT SPANS THE WORLD

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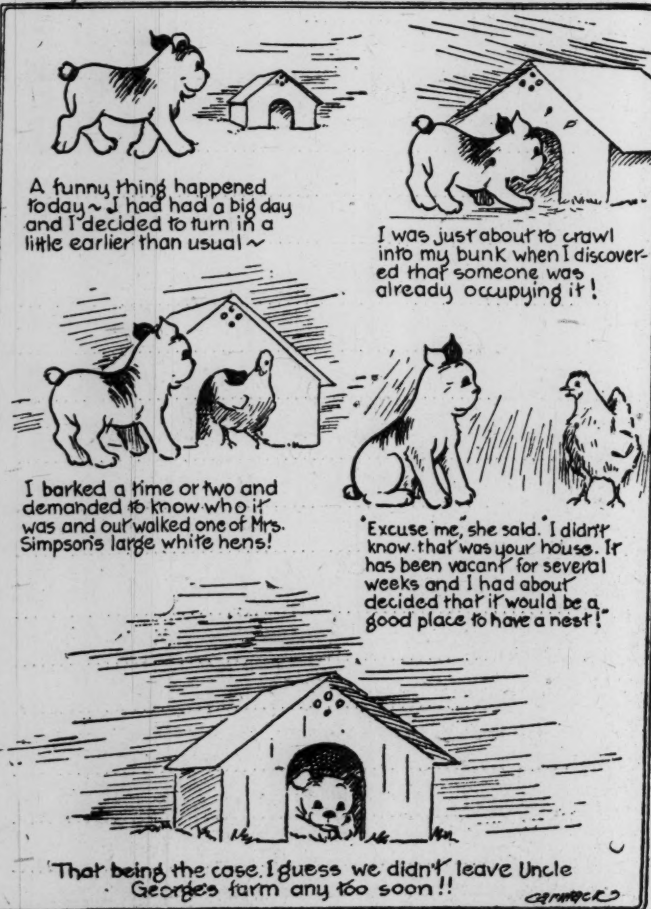
You will want to do something—go somewhere next winter. Why not make it the cruise extraordinary? It costs no more, per week, than comparable living at a shore resort or hotel.

Now is the time to look into the details. The planning literature is complete, beautiful, and fascinating. There are publications covering every phase of the cruise, all compiled by the Canadian Pacific experts. Just write—"Send me the Gateway Ports of the World Cruise series,"—addressing—

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Canadian Pacific, 405 Bayview St., Boston, Mass. Phone Bay View 9446 or 9547

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



A funny thing happened today—I had had a big day and I decided to turn a little earlier than usual.

I was just about to crawl into my bunk when I discovered that someone was already occupying it!

I barked a time or two and demanded to know who it was and our white hirs! Simpsons large white hirs!

Excuse me, she said. I didn't know that was your house. It has been vacant for several weeks and I had about decided that it would be a good place to have a nest!

That being the case, I guess we didn't leave Uncle Georges farm any too soon!!

Radiating "Old South" Serenity, First State University in America Is Efficient, Modern Institution

Charter of University of Georgia, Drawn Up in 1785,
Contained Motives and Ideals Which Best Define
of State University of Today Closely Follow

By HORACE M. BOWMAN

COMPARISON of the modern definition of the state university with the opening paragraph of the charter of the University of Georgia leads one to see at a glance how the germ of the idea which has resulted in a great state institution in nearly every state in the United States had its conception in the minds of the founders of the University of Georgia.

The first paragraph of this, the first state university charter to be granted in America—under the date of 1785—is as follows:

"As it is the distinguishing happiness of free governments that civil order should be the result of choice and not necessity, and the common wishes of the people become the laws of the land, their public prosperity and even existence, very much depends upon suitably forming the minds and morals of their citizens. When the mind is suitably disposed and unprincipled, and their conduct disorderly, a free government will be attended with greater confusions and evils more horrid than the wild, uncultivated state of nature; it can only be happy where the public principles and opinions are properly directed and their manners regulated. This is an influence which the state has a right to exert, and which it is its duty to exercise, and can be claimed only by religion and education. It should, therefore, be among the first objects of those who wish well to the nation, to provide for the education of the youth, and to place the youth under the forming hand of society, that by instruction, they may be molded to the love of virtue and good order. Sending them abroad to other communities for their education will not answer these purposes, is too humiliating an acknowledgment of the ignorance or inferiority of our country, and will always be the cause of so great foreign attachments, that principles of policy, it is inadmissible."

A Tribute

It is a tribute to the character and intellectual status of the man who conceived the idea of the state university that, at the time the idea was formulated, a great part of Georgia was a veritable wilderness. The location selected was on what was then the western border of the State, in the midst of a dense virgin forest, while not more than 50 miles to the westward was the Cherokee nation, with its hordes of Indians, and beyond that lay thousands of miles of trackless country uninhabited by white men.

The university stands on a bluff which overlooks the Oconee River as it winds along the western boundary of the present university property, from which vantage one may look off across miles of rolling country beyond its course.

But even in such primitive and uncivilized surroundings, and with the ink hardly dry upon the Declaration of Independence, these men never for a moment lost sight of the fact that education and religion are the corner stones of civilization and progress, and immediately set on foot the necessary steps to provide for a permanent institution of higher education to be maintained by the Commonwealth.

The men to whom credit is due for the act of the Georgia Legislature in granting the first charter to a state university are Abraham Baldwin, William Few, John Habersham and John Milledge. Of the four names, that of Abraham Baldwin probably means more to the people familiar with American history than the others. When the states were divided as to the precise form of the Constitution, his was the deciding vote which was responsible for the Constitution as it stands today. His signature also appears among those affixed to the Declaration of Independence. Although his associates were men of distinction in the South, they were not as widely known as Abraham Baldwin.

The history of the University of Georgia forms an intensely interesting narrative, many parts of it reaching the heights of romance, and vividly portraying the varied activities of intellect and culture in men in carrying on the work of education in a sparsely settled community.

But omitting that part of its history reaching to the independence of the century, including its struggle for existence during and following the war between the states, and viewing it as it is today, the University of Georgia stands as an institution which has made that all unique objects its formative stages and has definitely realized many of its highest and finest ideals.

High in Agriculture

The state which it serves is essentially agricultural and to meet the requirements of a broad and practical farm training, it has provided an agricultural college which ranks among the three foremost schools of its kind in America.

The land allotted to this department of the university is ideal for its purpose. Crops of almost unlimited variety, permitted by the genial climate and the richness of the soil are grown and harvested by students of agriculture, who are taught the secrets not only of cotton raising, as many may suppose who are unfamiliar with the south, by animal husbandry, the growing of alfalfa, corn, oats, wheat, vegetables and almost anything that can be cultivated anywhere in the United States. This broad course of training in the agricultural department is the result of the unusual climatic conditions of the state, which include five almost distinct zones of climate.

The activities of the agricultural college are gradually effecting a great economic change throughout the state, due to the doctrine of diversified farming which is thoroughly inculcated in the minds of its students. As these young men return to the soil, with the new and advanced ideas of scientific and busi-

ness methods applied to farming, the one-crop idea with its attendant evils is being replaced by a farm production program that insures self-maintenance and an adequate income, even though "King Cotton" may be ruthlessly dethroned by the boll weevil or other causes.

In each department of the university the same high standards are maintained and the same comprehensive instruction given. Prominent among these are the departments of law, engineering, and successful men engaged in various financial, industrial, business and educational pursuits throughout Georgia and the south, attest the efficacy of the training to be had in all departments of the university.

Viewed from a strictly practical standpoint, the university of Georgia, as to methods of instruction and courses of study is much the same as any other state university. The curriculum is equally unfamiliar to the individual, a notable trait, which immediately impresses one who is sensitive to environment and the mental world in which he moves.

A Significant Little Understood

It is the serene and quiet atmosphere which savors of the Old South. This is a statement, including that much abused phrase, "the Old South," the true significance of which is little known north of Mason and Dixon's line, and, it is regrettable to say, is equally unfamiliar to students of the present generation growing up in the southern states. It is mentioned here, because it is a cherished tradition which has been transmitted from generation to generation from the time that Abraham Baldwin and his associates drafted the first state university charter.

This influence of another day which pervades this old institution is traceable directly to the first paragraph of its charter quoted at the beginning of this article. Since the day of its incorporation, those who have presided over its affairs have had constantly in mind the preservation of this influence.

It first makes itself felt as one approaches the campus and comes in contact with the students. Passing through the gates, one is struck by the main campus gate is like entering a cool quiet room from the hot glare of a midsummer noon. Fine old trees spread their boughs in benign protection, and the grass, ankle deep, invites one to rest in their shade.

The ground of the campus is rolling and natural. The architecture of the buildings is unobtrusively classical. These, together with the demeanor and appearance of the students passing to and from lectures or enjoying a few moments' relaxation on the grass, complete a suggestion of repose which sharply contrasts with the commercial hustle of the city but a stone's throw away. This impression, however, does not wear off, and one finds that it is not the trees, the grass, or the buildings that produce the pleasant and congenial effect.

As one meets and converses with various students, administrative officers and members of the faculty, one immediately becomes aware of the fact that here is a tradition which has been kept intact throughout many years. It is an actual manifestation of the ideals expressed in the first paragraph of the charter, interpreted by those whose lives and personalities constitute the Old South. It is the conscious effort of men and women, chosen because they are inherently in sympathy with this atmosphere, to maintain its integrity.

Egyptian Authorities May Revise Antiquities Ordinance

Dispute Regarding Tomb of Tuk-ankh-Amen Emphasized Need for Pact to Succeed That Ended in 1923

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (Special Correspondence)—One result of the dispute over Tuk-ankh-Amen's tomb was to confirm the Egyptian Government in its view that the present Antiquities Ordinance needs overhauling. Ever since 1894, when Sir Gaston Maspero, then Director-General of Antiquities, drafted the present law, all concessions for excavation, except in respect of certain special areas, such as the Valley of the Kings, have specified that excavators and Government should share alike in everything found. A reservation made that all unique objects should become the property of the Government.

The plan has worked well. American and British institutions in the hope of enriching museum collections have maintained archaeological missions in Egypt and while the excavators have taken out of the country a large quantity of antiquities, they have simultaneously enriched Egyptian museums and have not been allowed to remove any object of which the Egyptian Government did not already possess a duplicate.

An Excellent Bargain Viewed merely from the financial standpoint, the arrangement has been excellent for Egypt, for archaeologists are agreed that it would have been impossible for the Egyptian Government to have obtained its present magnificent collection without the expenditure of more money than is represented by the value of the antiquities exported from the country.

Apart from financial considerations, there has to be taken into account the contribution of foreign archaeologists to scientific knowledge, and the fact that the existence in European and American museums of Egyptian collections constitutes an excellent advertisement for Egypt, which directly benefits by the expansion of her tourist industry.

Concessions to Egyptians Only Other proposals with the same tendency have been made, and dur-



Franklin College, the First Buildings to Be Erected on the Campus of the First State University, the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga.

and keep it, as much as may be, uncontaminated by the intensely commercial, utilitarian, and sometimes cynical thought, which is gradually gaining the ascendancy in many modern institutions of higher education.

Mellow Charm

This tradition which has been so carefully nurtured throughout the years, is the stimulus which provides for the State of Georgia, practically all of the men who have been what the Cyclopaedia of Education calls "leaders and inspirers" and the production of which type of men is distinctly one of the functions of state universities. To one who is accustomed to the modern atmosphere of most universities, the effect produced by the University of Georgia is as if the hand of time had been momentarily stayed, and the mellow charm of the Old South was still a present-day reality.

To realize the fine significance of the words "Old South" and have their true meaning sharply differentiated from the overdrawn and theatrical affectation of those who have no claim to this distinction; to have them cleared of the maudlin and exaggerated ideas of an imaginary medieval chivalry, one has but to meet the present chancellor of the university. What a difference of opinion, as to southern character, the present writer cannot but venture to think, would be entertained by many who live in states remote from the southland, could they but meet and know this representative of the Old South, a man of inflexible and sterling qualities of mind, which embody refinement, gentleness and love of mankind as a flower in addition to its beauty of fragrance and form, embodies its color.

David Crenshaw Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia, is a descendant of several generations of students of the university, and is himself a graduate. He may, therefore, justly be considered a University of Georgia product. And as explanation of what is meant by the term "Old South," as used by those who appreciate and understand it, nothing more illuminating could be offered than a few quotations from the pen of this man whose thought radiates out through his associates and into the student body, constituting a unity and harmony of feeling, as fine as it is unmistakable.

"The Old South"

From a pamphlet entitled "Box Borders," I have culled the following quotations which truly reflect the sweetness of David Barrow's inmost thoughts. They will serve a two-fold purpose: to interpret the thought which lends such a charm to the University of Georgia, and to reveal

something of the true meaning of the words "Old South."

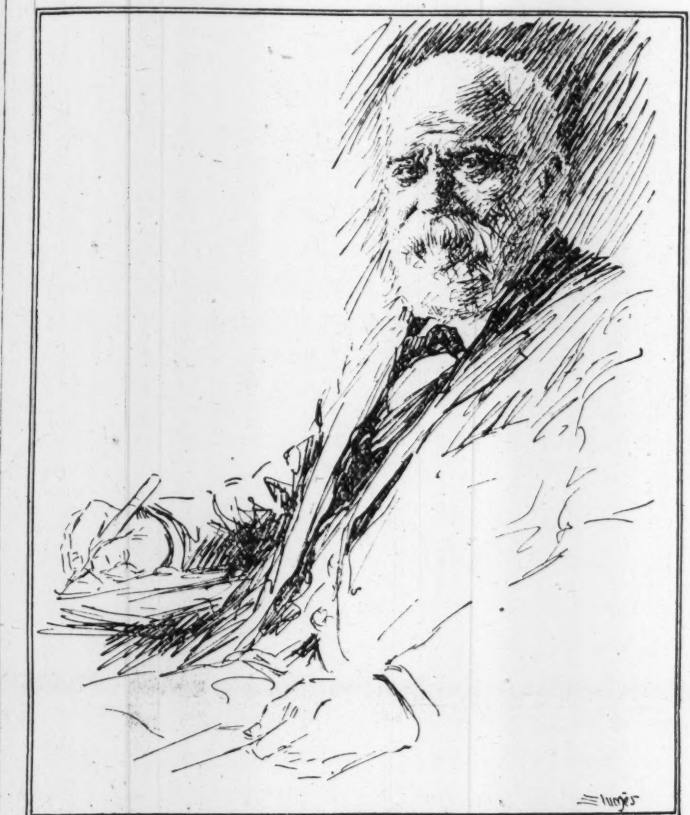
"Today I will speak at random, from memory of old days, will speak of things that are past, and yet are present, and will ever be present. I am to speak of you as I wish to see you, as I know in my heart you are."

"My lady I liken to a garden, as she smiles in the sunlight and complements all men to attend. He that is surly, let him turn from his surly-

ness; he that is light of heart, let him enjoy his happiness, and let the people rejoice."

"My lady is an ideal of a garden, bordered with box and evergreen and charming, and I will sing her praise though I be old and dull and she be young and charming."

"I grieve over the falling away of lady gardeners. 'One touch of nature makes the whole world a-kin,' and surely no touch of nature is so



DAVID CRENSHAW BARROW
Chancellor of the University of Georgia, Whose Thought Gives a Fine and Unmistakable Meaning to the Words "Old South."

The Ruralist and His Problems

INCREASINGLY America tends to become a land of vegetarians, agricultural students tell us. While the British pay higher prices for Egyptian cotton, Canadian wheat, Danish butter, and Dutch dairy products, they see the proportion of vegetables in the American diet in the constant increase. Several reasons for this trend in food consumption are readily seen. The fact that a great variety of vegetables in fresh and attractive form is now always on the market is an important part of the explanation. Improvement in refrigeration, the development of the market gardener's art, the introduction of many palatable vegetable foods all assist in the popularity of leafy and fibrous foods.

An economic factor in the decreasing proportion of meats used in this country will presumably grow more important as land in a fast filling continent becomes more valuable. The cattle ranges have been pushed farther and farther from the consuming centers by rising land values until the United States markets have had to go to Canada, Australia, and the Argentine for predatory meat supplies. There is every prospect that this trend will continue. In the ultimate economic utility of land, meat cannot compete with plants as human food. It costs more in productive land to feed cattle to make meat than to grow plant food for direct human consumption. That in part already explains the disproportionate cost of meat as compared with vegetables on the American dinner table. It is a cost ratio that must be expected to widen.

Something very like a warning to the American farmer is broadcast in the United States Department of Agriculture's recent review of the British market for American agricultural products.

"Contrary to popular belief the decline in exports of farm products from the United States to the United Kingdom in the last few years is not mainly due to a lessened demand for these commodities on the part of the British people. It is largely a result of the competition of other food exporting nations. The drop in our agricultural exports to the United Kingdom is due to the fact that the United Kingdom is taking business away from us. Improved economic conditions in the United Kingdom cannot be expected to increase the demand for American agricultural products as compared with the demand for products from other countries. For most of the products which form the staples of our export trade with the United Kingdom are necessities which will be in practically constant demand regardless of prosperity or depression. The total agricultural exports to the United Kingdom, whether measured by volume or value, was less in 1923 than in 1913."

HORACE M. BOWMAN

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"Few American products command a premium on the score of quality. The British pay higher prices for Egyptian cotton, Canadian wheat, Danish butter, and Dutch dairy products. This country has held its foreign markets for such products in the past by its volume of production and low prices. Its superiority in these respects is now challenged. Accordingly, if our products are to be maintained, the American producers will either have to underbid their foreign competitors or improve the quality of their offerings."

"This neighborly horticultural paragraph comes in an exchange from the West."

"John Robertson, the most successful commercial fruit grower in South Dakota, recently spent three days on an orchard tour among the fruit growers in Spearfish Valley. Mr. Robertson was induced to visit these growers by the Lawrence County agent. The fruit growers were gone over thoroughly with the owners, together with neighbors. Many of the problems that Spearfish growers have been unable to cope with were cleared up."

"Points of Mr. Robertson's advice to the fruit growers were: 'Plant only those varieties which are hardy and for which the local markets show a demand. Give the trees plenty of space, at least 30 by 30 feet. Do not mutilate trees in pruning. Prune to a central leader, cutting out some of the center wood where the trees are too thick. Head apple trees low, not over two feet from the ground, and never cut off the lower branches. This prevents wind damage and makes the bearing wood down where it is more easily sprayed and picked.'"

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Greek and Turk Face Problems of Stabilization Differently

Activity of Former at Piræus and Saloniki Contrasts
With Treatment of Foreigners on Bosphorus

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20

(Special Correspondence)—To the student of politics in the Near East there is no more interesting and no more important subject than a comparison between the ways in which Turkey and Greece are each settling about pulling themselves together after more than a decade of almost continuous warfare. With a vast territory capable of maintaining many times her present population and with her manufactures in a very undeveloped state, Turkey has suffered herself on this account perhaps to be the more easily led into a spirit of exaggerated nationalism which, though understandable enough two years or even one year ago, is threatening to defeat its own purpose. Hence a whole mass of legislation and local regulations destined to make things almost impossible for the non-Muslim and to throw all business into Turkish hands is what the Turks are well advised in trying to run before they can walk.

Results Unsatisfactory

The results hitherto accomplished can hardly satisfy any except those few Turks who think that the nation has got to buy its business experience dear, and that a period of commercial ill-success is the only way to educate the Turk to become a rival of the Greek and the Armenian. Anyhow, one of the patent signs of this commercial stagnation is to be seen any day in the empty state of the port of Constantinople, where inefficiency coupled with high charges have made a call anything but desirable in the eyes of the shipping companies.

It would be hard, indeed, to imagine a greater contrast than is afforded between the slump in the Bosphorus and at Smyrna, and the activity at the Piræus and at Saloniki. Allowance must, of course, be made for the smallness of Piræus in comparison with the waters of the Bosphorus, but even so it is quite evident that the Turkish fleet, at its trade should drift away to the Greek is more than justified. Work is now in progress at the Piræus which when completed will enable vessels to berth along the quaysides instead of at a short distance out in the harbor, and provision is being made for the erection of more suitable hangars and proper traveling cranes. All this will, of course, shorten the time spent in harbor and consequently reduce the harbor dues and thus still further weigh the scales down in favor of the Piræus.

Racial Differences

Another factor which counts heavily is the contrasting mentality of the two peoples. The Turks are still celebrating their recent victories and running excursion trains out to the scenes of Kemal Pasha's triumph. The Greek, on the other hand, has none the less set to work again with indomitable courage and has succeeded in amassing a considerable amount of money. But he has been wise enough to see that he cannot wear his independence on a pedestal of capital, and the consequence is that he has also managed to get valuable financial assistance in dealing with the situation.

"Of these the box border seems to have wellnigh departed in this time. It is my purpose to say a word of fond remembrance, and utter a call for the return of the box border to the world of perfection. . . . We have planned for the future, we have planned our box and we will wait with patient waiting for fulfillment."

"My young friends in planning your lives, plan them for eternity. Make enduring preparation. . . . The non-essentials are most essential. You cannot eat beauty, you cannot wear a handsome and pleasured day for culture. Culture, which leaves its impress on the land and the people who follow. It is a real distress to the old today, that we do not observe the conventions of life as he did. I know that times have changed and that we change with the times, but I think that we should grow finer and more courteous. . . . Along with our box borders we are in danger of losing that fine finish to life which makes it valuable. There is the greatest possible protection to genuine respect and admiration in well defined and properly marked borders in the relations of young people. Trim box borders of social life. I know that this is often misunderstood by young people. The popular idea that the girl and boy should be rather more free than I have indicated. It is a mistake. A far-reaching mistake."

"Familiarity breeds contempt' is an old and worn saying, but surely, but surely it is true. Do not misunderstand me. I know that there are careless appearing young people of deepest character. . . . I know however, that in the long run, and maybe in the short run, the amenities of life add much to association, and a trim box bordered manner is invaluable."

As the style and thought are the man, these quoted paragraphs are David Crenshaw Barrow, and David Crenshaw Barrow's thought is the prevailing influence at the University of Georgia.

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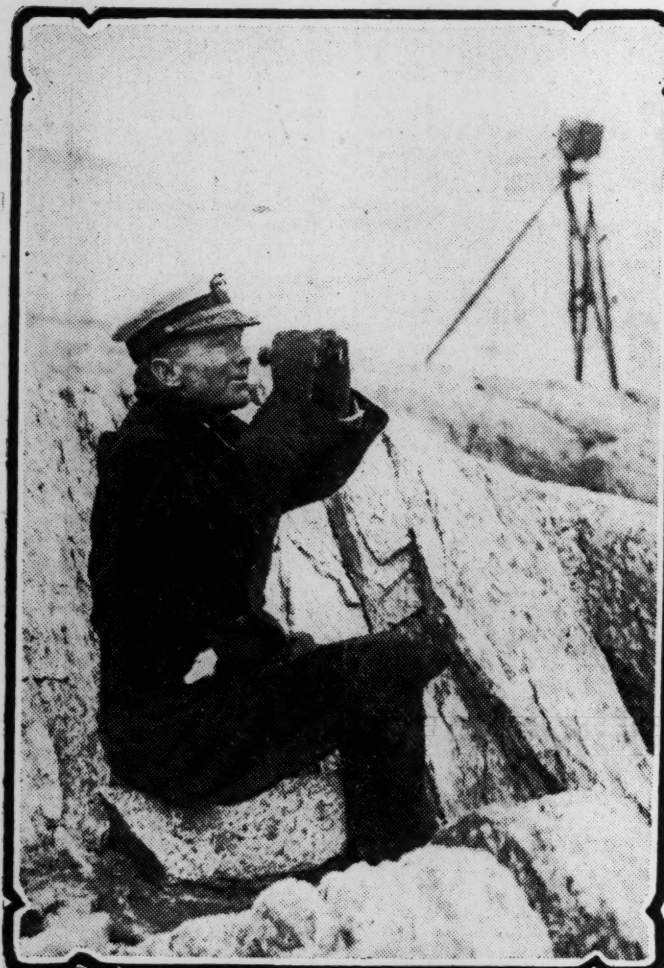
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Circumnavigators in American Waters—Sikh Pilgrimage—Premier His Own Caddie



© P. and A. photo.

Awaiting the first glimpse of the globe-girdling fliers on their arrival at Ice Tickle, Labrador. Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, commander of the United States fleet in the North Atlantic, is shown in the exclusive photograph a few minutes before the circumnavigators have into sight out of the east. Admiral Magruder's careful work has insured ample supplies at various bases in the Arctic hops.



P. and A. Photo

This striking picture exhibits the type of men taking part in the Sikh pilgrimage. The photograph was taken at Jaito, where the men were halted by British troops. The British authorities allege that these religious pilgrimages are exploited by political administrators with the object of separating India from Britain. Much strife has resulted from these demonstrations, and the Government has experienced considerable difficulty in controlling them.



The ability of women in public office is no longer a matter of speculation. In the United States they are continually being sought to share with men the most important positions. Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour of Chicago, shown above, is the first woman to serve on the United States Indian Commission.



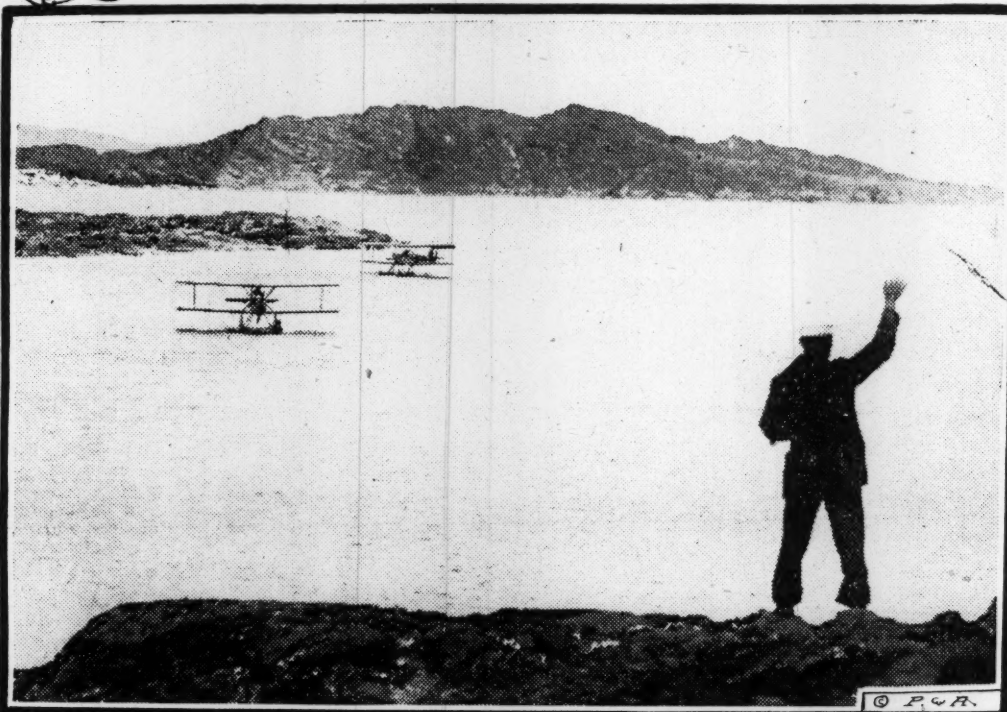
Keystone View.

Evangeline preserved for the centuries in bronze. The beautiful figure shown at the left has been placed at Grand Pre in honor of Henry W. Longfellow, famous American poet, who made Nova Scotia beloved with a poem. Henri Hebert is the sculptor.



WORLD PICTURES - WIDE WORLD

Great Britain's Labor Prime Minister, after motoring from Looismouth to the golf links at Spey Bay, plays a round with his son, Malcolm, before the latter starts on his world trip. Mr. MacDonald is here shown carrying his own golf clubs, acting as his own caddie.



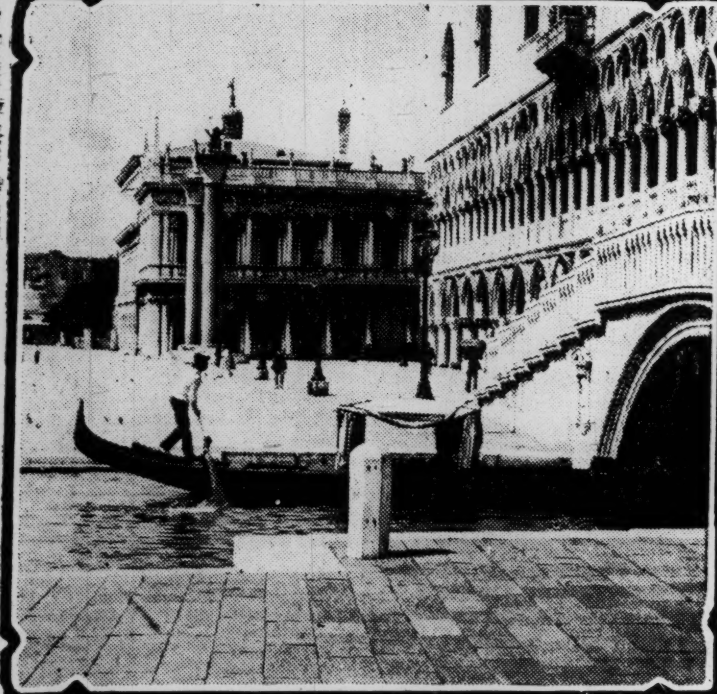
© P. and A.

The American circumnavigators descend again into American waters. It was a spectacular moment when the sturdy fliers, after braving the rigors of Arctic flying for many days, were able to set foot on the continent which they left, soaring westward, nearly six months ago. The picture shown above was snapped as the Magellans of the air dipped their planes into the bay at Ice Tickle, Labrador.



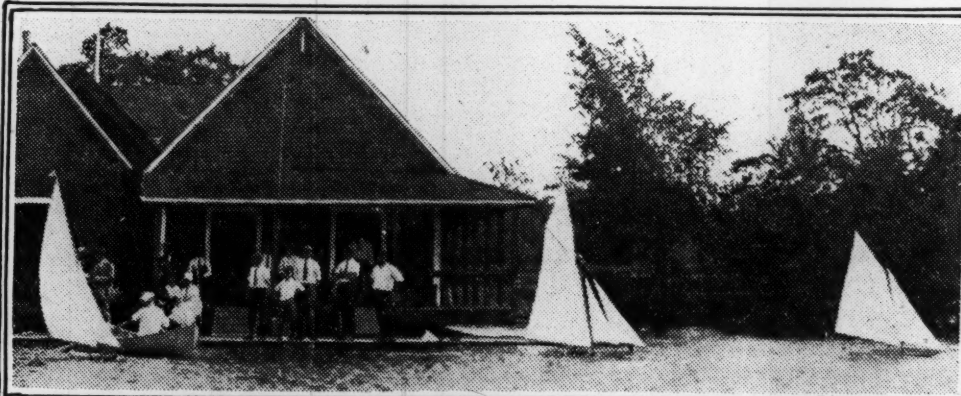
WIDE WORLD

Transatlantic messages will be speeded by this new cable, which will be the first direct connection between the United States and southern Europe. The cable is shown above being landed at Rockaway Beach, N. Y. The giant cable is to be laid in three sections, from New York to Horta (in the Azores); from Horta to Malaga, Spain; from Malaga to Anzio (36 miles from Rome). The cable will connect at Horta with another to be laid from that point to Emden, Germany. This cable is of new design and will be able to carry signals at several times the speed of any long cable now in use.



Keystone View Co.

A pleasing view of the Palace of the Doges, at Venice, showing a graceful gondola passing beneath the arch. But the gondolier nears the end of his long career, for a recent decree compels motorization of all gondolas within 20 months.



Keystone View Co.

Model yacht racing on Mystic Lake. This new sport, which is attracting the interest of the younger generation along the Atlantic seaboard, is a regular feature at the Medford (Mass.) Boat Club, shown above. Many ingenious designs have appeared, and the miniature craft behave in an ordinary breeze exactly as their "big brothers."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Contemporary History

These Eventful Years. The Twentieth Century in the Making. Two Volumes. New York: The Encyclopedia Britannica, 1911-12.

THESE two ponderous tomes do not belie their title, though there be some who, with one eye on Europe and the other on the subtitle, might find subject for irony. The hefty twin volumes are among the bibliographical events of the century, years that have chronicled, during too many of which the twentieth century was in the making. To cast an appraising eye over the first quarter required four score writers, many of them eminent in their respective fields. Although sponsored by the publishers of the Britannica, the books are not supplementary to the encyclopedia sets; they are independent and seek, in the words of the editor's preface, "to tell what has happened in the years of this century, where the world moved, and why, and what the outlook for the future."

Accordingly, the multiple facets of human activity are held up to the light of the newest knowledge and the latest research, and in essays of varying length—some of them comprising veritable books in themselves, others compressed into five or six compact pages—we are told what we have accomplished in the realms of natural science and art, commerce and warfare, project and prophecy. Merely to list the contributors would require half a column. There are times when they disagree delightfully, by which token there is hope for the world which they so confidently and so cheerfully analyze into its component parts.

Small Allotment to the Arts. As compared with the world of action, the world of thought receives summary treatment. As compared with the world of natural science, the world of art is somewhat hastily disposed of, as may be readily appreciated from a comparison of page allotments. The books add up to almost 1600 pages of these, to poetry have been granted about 11 pages; to twentieth-century literature, about as much; to drama, seven; to music, a scant five; to painting and architecture combined, six.

Largely, then—perhaps too largely—the eventful years bulk into destructive, belittling years. Yet it is true that where a closer personal interest, one will discover here a significant, if not always wholly satisfying, contribution to claim his thought, and a fine background of world action to set against which to place his special subject. Testing it thus by special interest, the reviewer turns to the essays upon literature, drama, music, painting and poetry, written respectively by Dr. H. S. Canby, St. John Ervine, Henry T. Finck, Clive Bell and J. G. Fletcher—all men of standing in the subjects. Canby, circumspect and persuasive as always, finds the age dominated by a revolt against the conventions; it is still one of experiment, "perhaps close to its end." His chief problem is industrialism. It is an age in which means have been stressed more than ends. "He misses nobility and scope."

Drama and Music. Mr. Ervine, for the drama, reaches a somewhat similar conclusion, yet how different from Canby's professional calm is the dramatist's mental inelasticity. Ervine simply cannot understand the newer, driving, labeled expressionism; he simply will deny all value to modern French drama; it is a sour face he makes at the spectacle of what he calls a decaying drama, just at the moment when it is beginning to show signs of a new and more significant life. Finck, in humorous mood, meeting the modernists of music half way, disports, amidst rumbling cacophonies and culinary metaphors, declaring dictionally that "all music in which melody is not predominant is unimportant," he furthermore quotes Sir Hubert Parry that "ugliness in music cannot be judged chiefly by the make-up of melodic incapacity." All of which is very well.

What the League Is Doing

The Revival of Europe: Can the League of Nations Help? By Horace G. Alexander. London: George Allen & Unwin, 5s. and 3s. 6d. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 75c.

MR. ALEXANDER is a prominent English Quaker; his book is a model of clearness and sincerity, and entirely free from bias. One begins to doubt whether anyone should write a volume dealing exclusively with the League of Nations, since there is already so great a tendency to consider the Geneva organization as something apart from international politics as a whole. Explanations of the work of the League are certainly needed, but they are more interesting and more effective if they appear in some general exposition of international or European politics. Mr. Alexander's book deals with the revival of Europe only in so far as it affects, or is affected by, the League of Nations. However, if volumes on the League there must be, the best of those volumes is, perhaps, Mr. Alexander's. From the American point of view, there is one paragraph in particular which deserves attention. It deals with Article X, which Mr. Alexander describes as "the least effective part of the whole Covenant." "As a matter of fact," he writes, "no conceivable arrangement except disarmament and international good-will can guarantee a state against modern war. It is hardly to be wondered that the French have refused to regard Article X as an adequate guarantee. In doing so they have shown a much truer insight into the meaning of words than the Americans who thought Article X would commit them to endless military adventures all over the world. Nevertheless, if the Americans want Article X to go, there is no reason to

only that the incapacity may be that of the hearer when confronted with new tonal relationships. It is somewhat difficult, for the purposes of both Mr. Finck and the English knight, to define melody.

Clive Bell reverts to "significant form"; he is sound and learned, but one would wish for more space

What the World Reads

I HAVE often wondered—though I have never had the moral courage to express my wonder in print—about the alleged supremacy of the classical writers of Greece and Rome. I have wondered just how superior Sappho was to Emily Dickinson, how much more gifted Herodotus was than Robert Frost. At last, I have support. Ferdinand Brunot, dean of French letters, the other day laid it down that "Latin literature is immensely inferior to French literature," that Montesquieu is superior to Tacitus, Augustin-Thierry to Salust, Labiche to Plautus, Emile Augier to Terence, d'Aubigné to Lucian, Barbier to Juvénal, Jules Favre to Cicero, Thiers to Livy, Buffon to Lucrétius, Musset to Molière, Balzac to Shakespeare. His "Juegos Florales" are still popular, not merely in Spain but in southern France as well.

Belgium is busy distributing literary prizes. The prize given by the Society of Authors has gone to Henri Sounmeigne, whose play, "L'Autre Mère," will be given at the Czech National Theater at Prague this autumn. Henri Liebrecht has received the Charles Blanc Prize for his "Histoire du Théâtre Français à Bruxelles."

A new quarterly magazine of art and literature, "Der Piperbote," has appeared in Munich. Though obviously designed to report, in the main, on the books published by the Piper Verlag of Munich, the first volume gives reason to believe that this will be a journal to be reckoned with. It contains, for example, an article on Dostoevsky by the German Meier-Graefe, who proceeds on the assumption that Dostoevsky is one of the few writers whom "literature" fails to encompass. That is, in the words of the editor, "new terms invented, to evaluate him." "When we meet Dostoevsky wherever we go in Russia, when every Russian peasant speaks Dostoevsky's truths to us, when Russian snow seems his snow, when Siberia, let us not wheedle ourselves into fancying that all this is due to the acuteness of Dostoevsky's vision. Not at all; such things have been seen. It is not only in Russia that the peasant, the snow, the Siberia saw him."

In 1913 there were 2806 publishing houses in 455 places in Germany. In 1920 this number had been reduced to 2624 publishing houses in 454 places. In 1922 it rose to 3117 publishing houses in 578 places, and numbers are growing.

The passing away in the last week of July of Angel Guimera removed from the scene the great leader of the Catalan movement in Spain. Known abroad primarily as the author of "Tiefand," the libretto of Gustav Mahler's opera, "Die Sibiria," Guimera not merely led a cause that was as dear to his heart as it was distasteful to the conservative leaders of Spain, he also wrote works of creative literature. He carried his name far beyond the confines of his native land. Born in 1847, his first drama, "Gala Placidia," appeared in 1879. His first literary triumph, "Indebida y Mordido," came out in 1879. His dramas, including "Tiefand," were

keep it. All it says is that, if a war breaks out anywhere, something must be done about it. . . . Article X is, in fact, an ineffective and noisy way of saying what is said with a good deal more care and precision in subsequent sections of the Covenant.

Mr. Alexander points out how much safer it would be for France and the rest of Europe to have Germany and Russia as members of the League than as outsiders, but he can surely not be serious when he proposes "an explicit invitation, in which all decent-minded European Governments should join, to the German Government to apply for membership." If Germany will apply for membership, she will be needed and she will at once be given a temporary seat on the Council. Until she applies, it is obvious that, even in such questions as that of Memel, recently settled by the League with the help of Mr. Norman Davis, her interest is not considered. If Mr. Alexander's book can help to make Germany realize this, it will have achieved a great deal, and if it could help to persuade Americans how much they could do in the League, and how small would be their obligations, Mr. Alexander's achievement would be far greater still.

Incidentally, his answer to the question in the subtitle of his book is in the affirmative.

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in which he could define, at some length, his use of terms. Clearest of the chapters consulted, it seems to us, is Fletcher's. He has a fine, receptive grasp of trend as well as of the movements—often antagonistic—which contribute to the resultant of artistic forces.

A work, in short, to be studied rather than read, and to be used not as a goal of knowledge so much as a springboard into the vast sea of contemporary striving. I. G.

A Guide Book for Readers

A Reader's Guide Book, by May Lamberton Becker. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 75c.

EVER since we first began to read "The Reader's Guide," which May Lamberton Becker conducted for several years in the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post, we had wondered "that one small head," etc. We were even tempted to regard her as a syndicate, so diverse was her information about books of all sorts, for all occasions and for all kinds of readers.

How we know now that she is a person, one person. Dr. Henry Seidel Canby says so, and he ought to know, for he has been her editor, formerly on the Evening Post, and at present on the new Saturday Review of Literature. Besides, we have seen persons who have heard her lecture and we have read her book, which shows the mark of a single, alert personality.

The plan of Mrs. Becker's column is that of question and answer. Those who want information about books on special subjects or simply about good reading in general, can write to her and have their questions answered. "A Reader's Guide Book," is a compendium of this advice as it has appeared in the press, somewhat condensed, classified and arranged with an index.

The subjects embrace belles-lettres, biography, history, arts and graces, the drama, natural science, religion, travel, children and reference books for special study. One man wants novels about advertising, another about the clergy, another about dogs or gypsies. Somebody wants a list of books on the care of babies, and another on international finance or Chinese poetry. They all have had their questions answered fully, accurately and with a touch of human nature. W. K. R.

Beginners' Egypt
Ancient Egypt From the Records, by M. E. Monckton Jones. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 85c.

ANCIENT Egyptian names clatter in our heads without leaving us sure whether they are names of kings or cults or whether they occur early or late in the history of that still riddlelike country. M. E. Monckton Jones, an Englishman who bears after her name the credentials M. A., F. R. Hist. Soc., realizes that we need some things on which to hang our information about Tutankamen & Co., has given us a brief outline of the Egyptian dynasties from the beginning of history to the subjugation by Rome in 31 A. D. Her modest volume is enhanced by quotations from the Ancient Records, in the spirited translation of Professor Breasted of Chicago University.

The first Pharaoh and the maker of Egypt emerges from the mist about 3400 B. C. His name was Menes and he bore the title "King of the South and North." The first six dynasties, extending roughly from about 2500 B. C. are called the Pyramid Age. Khufu (Greek, Cheops), is the best known of the early Pharaohs because he built the wonderful Great Pyramid.

About the next six dynasties, covering the following 500 years, there are no clear stories until the time of Amenemhet III who reigned amid prosperity for nearly half a century. After him came a confused interlude of nearly 500 years when the "Shepherd Kings," nomadic Semites from the north, gained control of one district after another. They were driven out about 1500 B. C. and in Dynasty XVIII we see the establishment of what is called the Empire.

This period of the Empire, from "VERA" LESSON MARKERS Expressions of those who know: "I have used and sold all kind markers (since 1916) but like 'vera' best of all." \$1.50 per book, \$2.00 special size. 6, J. KORDULA 1918 Cedar Road, Baltimore, Md.

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1580 to 1200 B. C., was the Golden Age of Egypt, numbering among its Pharaohs the greatest of all: Thutmose III; Amenhotep; Tutankamen; Amen, the subject of the recent excavations; and Ramesses II, who at the height of his power saw the decay of Egypt's wealth, jingoism, and three-cornered quarrels between king, priesthood, and the military order.

About 1000 B. C. came disaster, dynasties of foreigners, Lybians, Nubians, invasion and defeat by Assyrian, Persian and Greek. The Greeks established the dynasty of the Ptolemies under one of Alexander's generals, a dynasty which endured for two centuries and a half of progress in the arts and natural sciences. Gradually the hand of Rome grew heavier and heavier, until the rule of young Ptolemy XIV and his sister-consort, Cleopatra, ended in a tangle of intrigue, and Augustus Caesar ruled directly over Egypt. The author has given an orderly presentation of an intricate subject. W. K. R.

Japanese Tales

Japanese Fairy Tales, by Lafcadio Hearn and Others. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$1.50.

NO NAME carries greater weight in matters Japanese than that of Lafcadio Hearn and his name is prominent on the title of this volume. In this case, however, standing as it does alone, it is somewhat misleading, for only four of the 16 stories are by him, although they alone are sufficient to give definite value to the book. But any misapprehension is corrected on the title page, which says that the remaining stories are by Grace James, Prof. Basil Hall Chamberlain and others, although there is no clue to who wrote which.

Whoever the authors, this collection of tales is a real contribution, bringing as it does to English readers, young and old alike, the atmosphere of Japanese folklore. The four tales by Hearn are peculiarly

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adapted to children. The subject matter is especially appealing, and they are written in a style to meet the child thought, whether the child be of the Occident or the Orient. The first, "Chin-Chin Kobakama," is a lesson in tidiness. "Urashima," one of the stories not by Hearn, is more than suggestive of both "Undine" and "Rip Van Winkle." Among the other especially delightful stories are "The Boy Who Drew Cats," by Hearn, and "The Matsuyama Mirror," "The Tea Kettle" and "Reflections."

The four illustrations quite in the style of Japanese prints, the attractive cover papers, the judicious pine-tree design on the cover, and the well-printed pages make it a very attractive book. F. M.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Echoes from Theocritus, by Edward Cracraft Lefroy. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 75c.

Americanism at Work, by Bagdasarian Krekor Bagdasarian, Kansas City: The Council Bureau, 75c.

Herself and the Household, by T. A. Daly. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 75c.

My Daughter Helen, by Allan Monkhouse. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 75c.

Following the Grass, by Harry Sinclair Drago. New York: The Macaulay Company, 75c.

The Whisker on the Stair, by Lyon Meade. New York: The Macaulay Company, 75c.

The Back of the Book, by Margaret Leach. New York: Boni & Liveright, 75c.

Who Would Be Free, by Marian

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A Five-Inch Fiction Shelf

The Sad Adventurers, by Maryse Rutledge. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2. Stories of adventures who live by their wits, while rarely pleasant, hold the interest for the same reason mystery stories do—because the reader wants to find out how the discovery takes place. This is the case with "The Sad Adventurers." Anita Moffett of Stamford, Conn., has married an Englishman, Major Brassington-Welsh. When she learns, not a week after their marriage, that far from being the owner of Brassington Hall, in Surrey, he is the black sheep of the family, and a blackguard of that most pitiful sort, a moral weakling, she determines to reform him. Her unsuccessful efforts carry them through a series of adventures in London, Paris, Florence, Venice and Vienna. Miss Rutledge has chosen a good subject, but she has not made her characters fight very hard. She has made the struggle anything more than a frame on which to drape a series of varied and unusual incidents. Consequently, the plot holds the reader, but does not rouse in him any feeling of sympathy for the characters or apprehension as to the outcome. The characterizations are based largely on the idea used so successfully in "The Man From Rome." That is, the author describes her two different persons, many minor characters have been excellently done.

The Major is Well Drawn. Anita, as she reveals herself in her thoughts and actions, and Anita, as the author describes her, are two different persons. Many minor characters have been excellently done.

January, by Katherine Playdell Bouverie (New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2). Another first novel, this time by an Englishwoman. Of "January," Miss Bouverie may be justly proud. She has told an absorbing and unusual story with care and delicacy. We first meet January Corrie when she is 9. She was constantly—almost unconsciously—discriminated against in her family. The immediate effect of this was the companionship and understanding of an adored uncle, who also felt a little out of the family circle.

"January" is the story of the relationship until it was discovered that Bill was not her uncle, after all, which left the way clear for the love affair that had crept in. It is, primarily, the story of John Bill, her Aunt Miriam, the "new woman," Philip Spalding, to whom Jan became engaged; John Morris, the old soldier; and the weak and selfish Noreen Corrie, Jan's mother, are all secondary, though they are each portrayed with skill and insight. Miss Bouverie has told her story simply and with quiet feeling. It is not a great novel but it has real worth.

When The Rough Breaks, by Naomi Mitchinson (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.50) is an interesting

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example of the matted fist in the glove of velvet. The matted fist is historical fact, back in the time of Caesar and Vercingetorix, when Rome was passing from the crest of world victory under the heel of the conqueror, when the groans of slaves became the battle cries of invaders, and the vanquished were forced to move to the lashing of whips which they themselves had once used. As to the glove, it is of glowing velvet, richly embroidered in fancy and gold, and a bit tarnished where the stark realism of fact has worn through to the light of a modern point of view. Hostage and slave, Roman matron and Christian maiden, ruthless Roman and equally ruthless Goth, all have their say in the episodes of which the book is composed; and Mrs. Mitchinson spins her tales from the various points of view of her characters with a naturalness and a simplicity which completely hides the technical knowledge requisite to their telling.

Viking's Rest, by Frances Fenwick Williams. New York: The Century Company, \$2. A story of Acadia, the Land of Evangeline. Eve, a Canadian girl who advises the "lovelorn" through the columns of a daily newspaper, and Dorothy, a beautiful southern girl, go with their old negro servant to the land of Eve's affection. The girls spend their modest fortune on a delightful bungalow which is practically in the wilderness. They soon discover that all the natives within approachable distance take more than ordinary interest in the habits of two such eccentric people as they are considered. Many minor characters have been excellently done.

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THE HOME FORUM

Hans Christian Andersen Writes to His Friends

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, March 2d, 1863.

Dear Fru Henriques:—
Many thanks for your letter, the first in the New Year. How wonderfully it took me back to your cozy house, home to my big and little friends. Never before, when on a journey abroad, have I felt such a joy in thinking that I am going home; especially did I experience this feeling when in Spain, which at the same time is so rich in splendid impressions. I am less contented here in Paris, where it seems as if I am floating down a stream between variegated shops and changing billboards from home and where now and then comes the cry from some countryman: "How do you do, Andersen. Is it possible that this is you?" And I am experiencing such an odd dejection when I try to conceive what the year will bring when before long I shall be home, perhaps never again to fly away.

The aspect of the world is just in proportion to the sunshine within one self and what one can give the world, but the question is, where is one to obtain this sunshine?

I am bringing with me from Spain a lot of little poems, there I felt myself so youthfully and poetically inspired. And yet even there I would now and then experience a northern shiver as found in the words of some friend. Really, today I ought not to write any letters. . . . And if I nevertheless write, and to you, it is as if I suddenly aroused myself that I had and came and told myself that I would go out to a place where eyes look approvingly on me, a place where there are people who like me and where my good spirits will return.

I wrote you last from Bordeaux where I remained fourteen days and traveled slowly to Paris. I visited first Angoulême, Tours, Blois and Orleans. The old buildings in these cities interested me. Here in Paris I am well located in the Boulevard, close to the Grand Opera and Opera Comique.

The poet Björnsterne Björnson arrived here a few days ago and visited me. He lives far out on the other side of the Seine, a whole journey through Paris. Gounod's music to Faust interests me especially. This very moment I was interrupted. The letter carrier brought me a thick letter, so thick that it required double postage. With a pleasant sensation I opened it to find only an anonymous letter, together with five dollars to a needy family in Copenhagen that I am to deliver there. That is a long, round-about way that money has to go, and gives me a whole lot of trouble, as we are not allowed to send money in letters. Now I will have to write to the savings bank and to Pastor Rothe who is collecting for the needy family. It is flying away at

once. But how thoughtless of the good people to ask me to manage it from Paris. Well, that was an interruption.

♦ ♦ ♦

Paris, March 8th, 1863.

The interruption became still longer, but it is not worth to continue I received visitors, went out and during the last few days I have not been in a mood to write. Today there is a little more sunshine within me and since I write I also enclose a letter to your sister-in-law whom I owe an answer. Should you see Schaff then tell him that I am waiting a long time to hear from him. The most loving greetings to your husband and the children. The weather in Paris is milder, but the sky constantly overcast. As a matter of fact, I should like to go home at once, but it is not the right time of the year. I imagine you are sitting there with ice and snow all about, but when one has a comfortable home and sunshine within the heart, one may consider himself blessed. Collins likes Paris very much. We expect his parents here about the middle of March. With hearty wishes for your welfare, yours,

Sincerely,
H. C. Andersen.

♦ ♦ ♦

Amsterdam, Feb. 24, 1866

Dear Fru Henriques:

I thank you for your letter, and that of your husband. I received it yesterday, and write at once to both of you. Whether it is addressed to the one or the other of you is the same thing, for each can say: I and my other half received a letter from Andersen.

I am still in Amsterdam and everybody is so lovely to me here. I let me get away, so I think I shall stay for a week or more as yet. There is no haste with the journey, for now it is getting cold. I have a comfortable place in a well-to-do home and every night I have free access to the big theatre, just as in Copenhagen. The management of its own account invited me, and I am beginning to understand quite a little of the Dutch language.

They have real good comedy here, and very fine opera performances. Recently I heard the "African," but the ballet was not much. It seemed to me as if the scenic artists were set aside. On the way to Arnheim a much-decorated gentleman sat next to me. He asked me what country I came from and when I answered Denmark, he replied: "You will meet a countryman of yours there, Andersen from Denmark is expected in Amsterdam." It came to me as real welcome.

In Utrecht I was splendidly received by Fru and Hr. van Herwerden. I took dinner with the Herverdens and the next day I was invited to the home of my Dutch publisher, Nieuwenhuis, whose wife is Danish. In the book stores I saw my picture and a number of my books. . . . Resident Danes come daily and pay me a visit. For my sake there have been great company doings.

The other night I attended a big dinner party to which the Post Ten Kate, who at present is one of the most important in Holland, was also invited. In the center of the table stood a big cake, entirely covered with storks. They knew that the stork was my chosen bird. Right in the middle of the cake stood Fortuna; in her one hand she held the Danish flag with my name inscribed, in the other the Dutch flag with Ten Kate's name. I read a few of my fairy-tales in Danish, and after each was finished Ten Kate read the same in Dutch, most excellently translated by him.

His latest and most original poem is called "Creation" and he has given readings from it in most of the large cities in Holland. This year he has already earned some ten thousand gulden in that manner. They are now building a house which they are going to present him.

The composer Verhulst is the foremost in this country and he is a great admirer of Gade. For this reason a great deal of the latter's music is heard frequently in Amsterdam and The Hague. In January two concerts were given; at each there were compositions by Gade, "In Hochland" and the "Hamlet Overture." Yesterday, again, there was a big concert by the society, Felix Meritis, to which I was invited, and on that account I hurriedly rendered a work by Gade, Symphony No. 1, Op. 5, which brought great applause. In addition they gave Beethoven's overture to Egmont, in which a Miss Ubrecht from Hannover sang beautifully "Frau Nachtigall."

There was also a young violinist, Wilhelm. Tell Gade this and greet him from Verhulst. He appears to know all his works, except Agnetes' Song with the Mermaid. Is this not published with the German words?

My heartiest thanks and greetings. H. C. Andersen.
—From Tilskueren, Copenhagen.

Florida Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The long cool fingers of night's dusky hand
Subdue the rubicund lines of parting day

Toning the flaming colors in the west
To quiet tints of amethyst and gray.

A row of fan-leaf palms around a lake
Disporting in the rising moon's caress.

Suggest a shadow of ancient black silk lace
Draped loosely on a spangled, silver dress.

The chattering wood-folk now have sought repose.
A holy hush enthalls the solemn pines

While standing guard before night's corridors
Orion, giant of the star belt, shines.

Franklin N. Wood.

The Farm

Girdled by hills it lies, through which but one
Small valley, rich in shade, is seen to run.

Where on the right the morning sunbeams play,
Whilst on the left they rest at close of day.

You'd like the air. Wild cherry there, and sloe
Purple and dark, in rich profusion grow.

While oak and ilex bounteously afford
Food for my herds, and shelter for their lord.

—Horace. Translated by Sir T. Martin.



The Stone Bow, Lincoln

The Bird Meadow at Aldeburgh

Just outside the pleasant little red-roofed town of Aldeburgh, where George Crabbe wrote his long poems and Edward Fitzgerald used to come from neighboring Woodbridge, there is a piece of land which is a favorite promenade alike of yearling inhabitants and summer visitors.

It is meadowland, where cattle are put to pasture. It is sown thick with grasses of many kinds and of colors ranging from clearest green to warmest red, and starred and dappled with yellow flowers.

There are clumps of hramble and gorse on it. At its landward end is a regiment of tall plane trees, and its northern boundary is a dike, margined with rushes and nearly covered with emerald weed, beyond which stretch wide acres of marsh. It is known, with geographical precision, as the North Field. With as much propriety and more of poetry it might be called Bird Meadow.

For the North Field of Aldeburgh is populous with feathered folk, and musical with their various voices. In and out of the bushes fit the warblers, the red warblers in russet brown, the willow wren in olive green, and suddenly in their movements and endlessly loquacious. Conspicuous on a topmost twig of bramble perches the stinging chat, Hudson's "feathered harlequin," a charming little fellow, neat and gay in black and white and chestnut. He is evidently proud of his costume, for he takes great pains to show it; and there is a suggestion of self-satisfaction in the amiable talk which can hardly be called a song—which has given him his name.

Higher in the air, or sometimes sweeping the ground, the swifts and martins are at their tireless play, the swallows flying in long, graceful curves, their plumage glittering, when it catches the sun, almost as brightly as the kingfisher's. The martins fittingly utter a twitter in unexpected turns and twists and dips. Sometimes among them appears a solitary swift, his great stretch of wing, strong flight, and unrelieved whiteness making the little martins in their shining black and snow-white coats look like kittens gamboling round a black greyhound.

Down by the dike birds are to be seen whose presence is probably unsuspected by most of the promenaders, who keep to the path on the other side of the field. The lovely goldfinch haunts there, masked in vivid red and white, and with brilliant yellow, made more brilliant by the black that borders it on his wings. The "yellow" wagtail, as graceful and active as his more far-

When I was a boy, I was very fond of music, and I am so now; and it so happened that I had the opportunity of hearing much good music. Among other things, I had abundant opportunities of hearing that great old master, Sebastian Bach. I remember perfectly well—though I knew nothing about music then, and, I may add, know nothing whatever about it now—the intense satisfaction and delight which I had in listening, by the hour together, to Bach's fugues. It is a pleasure which remains with me, I am glad to think; but, of late years, I have tried to find out the why and wherefore, and it has often occurred to me that the pleasure derived from musical compositions of this kind is essentially of the same nature as that which is derived from pursuits which are commonly regarded as

purely intellectual. I mean, that the source of pleasure is exactly the same . . . that you have the theme in one of the old master's works followed out in all its endless variations, always appearing and always reminding you of unity in variety. So in painting; what is called "truth to nature" is the intellectual element coming in, and truth to nature depends entirely upon the intellectual culture of the person to whom art is addressed. . . . Among men of higher civilization, the intellectual knowledge we possess brings its criticism into our appreciation of works of art, and we are obliged to satisfy it, as well as the mere sense of beauty in colour and in outline. And so, the higher the culture and information of those whom art addresses, the more exact and precise must be what we call its "truth to nature."—Thomas H. Huxley.

Appreciation in Art

Wet Mountain Valley

In her green hammock
Slung between the ranges
Quiet lies drowsing.
Seven great pink monsters,
Looming up to westward,
Watch her as she—
Frown above her sometimes—
Mutter dooms upon her—
Gathering the twilight
Close about their haunches,
Draw a little nearer,
Loom a little higher.
But she lies drowsing,
Nestled in her hammock.
—Belle Turnbull, in American Poetry Magazine.

True Democracy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that true democracy consists of readiness to say to one's fellow-men, "You are as good as I am," while the statement, "I am as good as you are," which is often passed off as democratic, is only its perversion, and renders in no wise the legitimate sentiment of democracy. When the Psalmist speaks of the inhabitants of the earth, he states that the Lord "fashioneth their hearts alike." This, then, starts all men on the same spiritual footing, and offers a fair opportunity for building up a democratic government, which one dictionary defines as being "without hereditary or arbitrary differences in rank and privileges." Since all men are fashioned alike by the supreme creator, there are no hereditary advantages upon which anyone might pride himself. And the sense of justice, which is a necessary concomitant of democracy, eliminates arbitrary privileges.

While it is realized that it is not wise to break down all barriers which separate groups of men, or for those who do not share equally in certain tastes and inclinations to mingle too freely, yet there is a hearty feeling of democracy—of kinship between all fellow-beings—from which he does not need to exclude anyone. It is related of Henry Ward Beecher that one rainy day he inquired in a sympathetic tone of a poorly clad newsboy whether he was not cold; and the boy replied, "I was, Sir, until you passed." Where heart can thus speak to heart, and impart a sense of warmth and contentment, there is no doubt about the wholesome sentiments entertained.

This sense of democratic equality pervades Christian Science. Starting from a foundation of man's equal birthright as the image and likeness of God, everyone who claims for himself that "man is the noblest work of God," must of necessity concede the same exalted qualification to his fellow-men. Unless all are the noble works of God, no one is; for we are assured that "God is no respecter of persons." Innumerable times this sentiment occurs in literature; and there is no one knowing it to be true, who does not in his innermost heart subscribe to it. It develops, therefore, that he who seeks to maintain superiority over his fellow-men fails to be strictly honest. He seeks to establish something that is against his own underlying convictions, and that is really untrue.

The Discoverer and Founder of

Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, always was ahead of many of her contemporaries in her truly democratic views, because of her high ideals in every direction. On page 15 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, while speaking of her material possessions, she states that in the year 1844 much of her early departed husband's property in the South consisted of slaves, which she liberated but declined to sell, for, she continues, "I could never believe that a human being was my property." It was quite a test of the truly inherent spirit of democracy for a young widow to part thus readily with her possessions, in the interest of a higher right than most people subscribed to at the time. For, after all is said and done, no one has truly established the sincerity of his professions of a certain ideal until he has proved it by actually making important material sacrifices in support of his convictions.

She who acted thus courageously upon her strong convictions, disregarding utterly the consequent loss, was eminently fitted to be the Founder and Leader of a movement the government of which, in her own words, is "essentially democratic." On the subject of this democracy Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 247): "Essentially democratic, its government is administered by the common consent of the governed, wherein and whereby man governed by his creator is self-governed." It is for these lessons and examples of fundamental right acting, among other things, that Christian Scientists revere and love their Leader, Mrs. Eddy. Under her guidance they have come to behold wider visions of man's equality, and likewise have become convinced that democracy needs to be practiced, and not merely professed. The clearer a person's realization, therefore, of man created in the image and likeness of God, the more earnestly will he endeavor to rule out of his own consciousness a sense of superiority, and become ready to say to his fellow-man, "You are as good as I am." This healing in individual consciousness will manifest itself in larger circles—in church government, in community, state, federal, and world government,—and demonstrate the aptness of Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 518 of Science and Health, "Blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieeth it, seeking his own in another's good." There is no place for selfishness in true democracy.

Da Vinci's Nature Study

His art, if it was to be something in the world, must be weighed with more of the meaning of nature and purpose of humanity. Nature was "the true mistress of higher intelligences." So he plunged into the study of nature. And in doing this he followed the manner of the older students; he brooded over the hidden virtues of plants and crystals, the lines traced by the stars as they moved in the sky, over the correspondence which exist between the different orders of living things, through which, to eyes opened, they interpret each other; and for years he seemed to those about him as one listening to a voice silent for other men.

He learned here the art of going deep, of tracking the sources of expression to their subtle retreats, the power of an intimate presence in the things he handled. He did not at once or entirely break with art; only he was no longer the cheerful objective painter, through whose soul, as through clear glass, the bright figures of Florence and the things he loved came to be seen. He was smitten with a love of the impossible—the perforation of mountains, changing the course of rivers, raising great buildings, such as Giovanni Church, in the air. . . . Later writers, indeed, see in these efforts an anticipation of modern mechanics, in him they were rather dreams. . . . Curiosity and the desire of beauty! In these two elements, Leonardo, in Leonardo's genius; curiosity often in conflict with the desire of beauty, but generating, in union with it, a type of subtle and curious grace.—Walter Pater.

The Poet's Poet

In spite of all his superabundance of fantasy, his want of human substance, and his epic confusions in The Faerie Queene, Spenser securely holds one of the chief thrones of English poetry; and around no one of our poetic kings there gathered a court more remarkable for its selectness, its culture, and its devotion; and on him, as we have mentioned, has been conferred by right divine the significant "style" of the Poet's Poet. As we have seen, from Drayton and Raleigh and many other Elizabethan down to Wordsworth and Keats and many another singer of the nineteenth century, all the poets, while scarcely an exception, rise up and call him blessed. For three hundred years now he has been one of the supreme inspiring influences of our literature. If his work is not perfect, yet it suggests a sense of perfection, that is, it brings vividly before us one visited and possessed by visions of rare loveliness, and striving with no common cunning and no common success to embody them worthily and immortal. And, whatever the imperfections, as a whole, it contains pictures and passages of incomparable finish and beauty, pictures and passages as nearly perfect as anything that has proceeded from human pen. "The heavenly Una with her milk-white lamb" will remain to the end of time one of the fairest and sweetest figures to be found in books. He . . .

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The library itself was smaller as well as later than the Museum library at Alexandria but reached the very respectable number of two hun-

One Who Loves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She sings. Her singing pierces walls;
They vanish. Gowns and jewels fade
And social whisperings cease. There falls
A peace, for one who loves is sing-

ing.
She sings. Beyond the realm of dreams
She lifts the weary listener;
Into his heart sweet comfort streams
To bless—for one who loves is sing-

ing.
Rosalee S. Jacoby.

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The Woodstock Music Colony

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

LOCALITIES in the Hudson River Valley are taking on musical importance at such a rate as to make it almost impossible to keep a revision of the gazetteers and guide-books. Two in particular on the western bank, Stony Point and Kingston, the first 35 miles and the second a little less than 30 miles from New York, impress me, owing to their recently assumed honors, as requiring fresh description and classification. To persons traveling north by steamer or by train today, the places look much the same, no doubt, as they did to those sailing by sloop or driving by road vehicle long ago.

More, however, has to be noted of these towns than the appearance they present to someone on the deck of a boat or in the window of a railway carriage; more, too, than their renown in the history of the United States of America and in that of the State of New York. For, at Stony Point, there has been established a laboratory of opera; while at Kingston—no, not exactly there, but at Woodstock, close at the foot of the mountains—there has been developed a music colony.

A chance for co-operation. A year ago, I was asked to visit Stony Point, to observe the activities of the American Institute of Operatic Art. Last week, I was invited to Woodstock, to make such inquiries as I liked concerning the music colony, which exists there in fraternal relations with an art colony and a dramatic colony. And now, having seen what the people of the two communities, the one in the Highlands and the other in the Catskills, are competent to do separately, I cannot help fancying what they might accomplish should they on occasion labor together. When another summer season comes round, the institute will probably count among its organized forces an orchestra. At present, the music colony possesses the nucleus of a chorus, and without extraordinary effort it ought to be able to form in time a choir of balanced harmony and effective sonority. So it will happen that a distance of, say 55 miles by water, will separate a body of instrumentalists from one of vocalists. Which would prove no distance at all, I imagine, if the second group should determine to present some large work, such as a cantata, and if it should want to call on the first group for assistance.

Such, I repeat, as a cantata; which is just the thing the colony could bring out with entire originality. For one of their number, Eugen Haile, is composing a work for chorus and orchestra on a text by John Jay Chapman, and should be able before long to complete it, even to the final scoring. Mr. Haile resides on the western confines of the community, in Pearlville. He occupies a studio, which is situated on a secluded hillside, and which lies hidden amongst trees. Here he received me on the afternoon of one day and the morning of another, and went over a number of his compositions at the piano. As he played, I listened closely, endeavoring to place him in one of the modern schools. But in vain. Mr. Haile in every note of his music, every note of his music, is conservative. And yet, strangely enough, his melody is scarcely ever reminiscent of the airs of the past, his style is invariably his own, and his expression is as fresh as if, resorting to wayward dissonance, he wrote two keys at once or ignored the logic of keys altogether.

Mr. Chapman's Libretto. At a certain moment in the course of my reflections over the keyboard—he had been running through his well-known song, "Das Kirchlein auf dem Berge"—and was playing and humming another, I recall not its title—the scene seemed to me to change from the valley of the Hudson to that of the Danube, and to him, I told him that the tradition of Vienna could be recognized in his themes. He stopped and reached across the piano for a picture. "Not Vienna," corrected he, "but Ulm." And he showed me the old city and pointed out where the old city and the new are connected by bridges. Whereas, then, I was right in thinking of the Danube, I was a whole Hudson River's length out of the way in mentioning Vienna.

The libretto of Mr. Haile's cantata, based on scriptural words, treats, somewhat in the manner of a mystery play, of the life of Jesus. The author designed it for representation on a dramatic stage. The principal rôle is for a speaking voice, accompanied by orchestra. The singing episodes are variously composed, some being simple four-part tunes, others being extended choral movements. The work shows rich contrasts of mood, and it discloses progress of emotional interest from scene to scene. Analyze the matter from listening to a piano interpretation I could not, but I was convinced that Mr. Haile knows the secret of achieving climax without sacrifice of strictness and simplicity of part-writing, and without having recourse to weight of instrumentation.

There may be those who would

declare against the idea of Woodstock taking up with Mr. Haile and his quaint and severe methods of composition. Why not, forsooth, be up with the times and bring the currents of the Hudson into rhythmic agreement with those of the Seine, rather than with those of the Danube? Very likely there are members of the art colony painting pictures according to a modern French formula, who would relish the companionship of a member of the music colony composing in the fashion of "the Six," or after the whims of the school of Arcueil. But it were best, I believe, if those in charge of Woodstock policies made the most of what they really have.

In regard to music which I had the pleasure of listening to while in Woodstock, I have three program slips which recall it all. On the evening of Aug. 29, at the Art League Studio Hall, I heard Miss Marion G. Eames, soprano, and John F. Carlsson, baritone, in songs by Haile, Mme. Clara Chichester assisting as pianist. Furthermore, I heard Pierre Hénrotte and Armand Combel, violinists; Edward Kreiner, viola player, and Horace Britt, violoncellist, in works for string quartet. On the evening of Aug. 30, I heard the Woodstock Choral Society, C. H. Johner, conductor, give at the same hall a program of part songs and oratorio numbers, with Miss Eames, soprano, and Mrs. June Burgess, contralto, taking part as soloists, and with Mrs. Lily Elizabeth Johner and Mrs. Lillian Miller-Hemstreet assisting as pianists. On the afternoon of Aug. 31, I heard Mme. Inez Carroll, pianist; Mr. Hénrotte, violinist, and Mr. Britt, violoncellist, play at the Maverick Theater a program of trios.

Few Soloists for Boston Symphony

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY will begin his tenure as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra with a reform. That is, he will ameliorate the nuisance of "assistant artists."

Traditionally, a long list of soloists for the season should have been announced by this time. Instead, the management of Symphony Hall today makes known the names of five soloists, two of whom are paired, and three visiting composers who will appear in works of their own, while the orchestra this season. Whether the composers are to conduct their works or to perform solo parts in them is not revealed. It is also said that other soloists will be added to the list, but that the number of them will by no means reach the customary 17 or so.

Further, it is indicated that soloists hereafter will not be brought forward as high lights of a program filled out with orchestral works, but rather will be regarded as filling an important but not a predominant rôle in programs essentially orchestral. Doubtless former leaders of the orchestra would have liked to institute this reform, but dared not quite make the plunge. Mr. Koussevitzky, who is sailing today for the United States, has made his decision known in advance.

Probably most of the regular attendants at symphony concerts in Boston will welcome the change. It is true that there is a considerable number of listeners who display far greater interest in the personality of a soloist than in the musical content of a symphony. But it is also true that they are more clamorous than numerous. Certainly there are very many symphony concertgoers who care more for symphonic music, with just representation of the concerto form, than for a long succession of soloists who move or even Stravinsky, seems a strange diversion for the man in the street. Mrs. Rosa Newmarch wrote of these hardy listeners 20 years ago: "There is more hope for our musical future in their indiscriminate enjoyment than in all the wisdom of the initiated. It is really better to have a vulgarized art than one which is an esoteric mystery, with a priesthood who must often be fairly puzzled to decipher their own hieroglyph. However, I am far from suggesting that Mr. Wood (now Sir Henry) has vulgarized his art; he

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EUGEN HAILE

The London "Proms"—A Hardy Annual

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Aug. 12.

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The Salzburg Festival of Chamber Music

By PAUL BECHERT

Salzburg, Aug. 11

THERE is much to be said for and against the general practice of several days' festivals of modern music, and concerning those sponsored by the International Society for Contemporary Music in particular. The strongest argument against such undertakings is the difficulty of assimilating so much music, mostly new, in three or four days. The difficulties become well-nigh insurmountable when modern music of the radical sort is concerned, music which, for the most, defies complete understanding save after extensive acquaintance with its stylistic peculiarities.

Another obstacle arises from the impossibility of affording a really just survey of the musical production of the several countries within the narrow space afforded by but four programs. Still another difficulty lies in the selection of the composers to represent their respective countries. The ways of the jury are dark and mysterious, for instance, in selecting three innocent, if pleasing, songs by Ernst Kanitz, the Viennese, as representative specimens of Austrian song production. The songs were hardly characteristic of their author, much less of the tendencies of contemporary Austrian music, and it will be difficult to find an explanation for the complete absence on the programs of any work by the Austrian Arnold Schönberg, an acknowledged leader of modern music.

Aims of the Society

Aside from such considerations, there apparently still prevails some misunderstanding as to the aims of the I. S. C. M., a misunderstanding which in some measure results from the varying interpretation of the term "contemporary." When the society was founded, at Salzburg, in 1922, it was understood that its chief purpose was the encouragement of modern musical development. Obviously it was not intended to gather international audiences at Salzburg annually for the presentation of pleasing compositions such as grace

recital programs in all countries the year round. The aim, it was understood, was to create a field for unusual and novel music of the sort which would hardly fill a place on the programs of traveling concert stars bent on the approval of a paying public rather than on evolution of a new musical idiom. Viewing the Salzburg programs from this standpoint, two-thirds of the music presented there might well have been omitted, or replaced by works more in keeping with the purposes of the society.

British Works Preponderate

Without reflection upon their intrinsic musical value, the majority of the compositions heard may, therefore, be dismissed in summary in this report. These remarks apply to Arnold Bax's violin sonata in G major, which opened the festival—a composite of Debussy's grace and Elgarian thoroughness; to Ildebrando Pizzetti's cello sonata in F, an all too long piece which follows the familiar lines of Puccini's operatic lyricism; to a song cycle by Othmar Schoeck, the sole Swiss exponent, which moves within the boundaries prescribed by Hugo Wolf on one hand and the early Schönberg on the other, and to a cycle of songs entitled "The Curlew" in which Peter Warlock (a pseudonym which hides Philip Heseltine, the musical writer) provides a conventional and monotonous ballad setting for four beautiful poems by W. B. Yeats.

Among the 28 works heard, representing composers from 11 states, British composers indeed had the preponderance, not only numerically, but also as regards "moderation" of language. John Ireland's cello sonata proved a very melodious specimen of cultured drawing room music. Ralph Vaughan Williams' cycle of songs, "On Wenlock Edge," composed 16 years ago, was not happily chosen as an example of contemporary English music.

Many Czech Composers

The numerical prevalence of Czech composers was doubtless the outcome of a compliment to the Czech section, whose liberal hospitality had made the recent orchestral festival of the society possible. (Incidentally, there will be another orchestral festival of the I. S. C. M. again in Prague, in May, while the next chamber music festival, in September, 1925, will be held at Venice.) Modern Czech music is ever again a surprise. It is a kaleidoscope of fanciful and humorous visions, replete with brilliant and surprising music turns, brought into the form of a theme with variations or of a fugato with which superb flippancy and grotesque wit which is a chief trait of this master.

One of the four songs by Ladislav

Vycpalek frankly confessed its kinship to Hugo Wolf, both in words and music, while somewhat weak piano pieces by Palestrina Vymacka were imbued with French impressionism. Piano pieces by K. B. Jirak had a more personal note, but were visibly influenced by Liszt, Chopin and Smetana. All these Czech works ranged with the most conservative music of the festival, and only four pieces for string quartet by Erwin Schulhof, representing the German element of Czechoslovakia, were "modern" in the strict sense of the term. They are four "character pieces," based on Viennese, Czech, Spanish and Italian national elements, cleverly conceived and trimmed with witty harmonic by-work from Stravinsky's recipes.

Stravinsky's Influence

Stravinsky: it is his influence, aside from that of Schönberg, which has been most decisive on the development of the contemporary generation of composers; and while Schönberg's dogma is indelibly impressed upon the young composers of Central Europe, Stravinsky's music principally affects the Western countries.

Stravinsky's in its wit was Francis Poulenc's gay little sonata for clarinet and bassoon, which pokes fun in a most delicate and amusing manner at the classic forms, and in which the instrumental possibilities, especially of the bassoon, provide a source of endless mirth. Stravinsky's later tender distinctness was Milhaud's "Catalogue de fleurs," the catalogue of a flower-shop set to music with all the "esprit" and grace of the French race, beside which Georges Auric's "Alphabet" assumed the semblance of harmless "salon" music.

Stravinsky himself was heard in the spirited octet for wind instruments which closed the festival, and in which all the pregnant characteristics of this dazzling composer were combined: his fine sense of tonal color, which achieved an extraordinary ensemble from the coupling of such widely-varying instruments as, for example, the tenor flute with the blatant trombone; his wit, with which he parodies the music of a country band, a soldiers' march, or the merry music of the street musicians. This octet, in five movements, is a kaleidoscope of fanciful and humorous visions, replete with brilliant and surprising music turns, brought into the form of a theme with variations or of a fugato with which superb flippancy and grotesque wit which is a chief trait of this master.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

THE EASY MARK with WALTER HUSTON
39th ST. THEATRE, 8th Ave. Eves. 8:30

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK MATS. DAILY 2:30
HIPPODROME
KEITH'S PAGEANT OF 1000 ORCH. \$1
WORLD NOVELTIES

AMASSADOR 49th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
FAY BAINTER Musical Play
The Dream Girl with Walter Wolf

THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF 1000 DELIGHTS
FAY BAINTER Musical Play
The Dream Girl with Walter Wolf

PLAIN JANE
NOW ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42nd St.
AT 4th St. MATS. WED. & SAT.

Colonial 49th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
SISSEL and BLAKE
CAST—CHORUS OF 125—SYMPHONY ORCH.
THE CHOCOLATE DANDELIONS

FULTON 46th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:30

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|----|-----|
| C or Deb | 68 | 27 | 92 | 92 | Sierra & San F Pow | 58 | 49 | 87 |
| Melting | 58 | 47 | 93 | 93 | Sinclair Cn O | 61 | 38 | 86 |
| Melting | 58 | 47 | 103 | 103 | Sinclair Cn O | 78 | 27 | 92 |
| & T col | 48 | 29 | 97 | 97 | Sinclair Cru | 54 | 58 | 100 |
| & T col | 58 | 46 | 101 | 101 | Sinclair Cru | 68 | 26 | 92 |
| & T deb | 52 | 43 | 102 | 102 | So P Rico Sug | N J | 78 | 41 |
| W & Elec | 58 | 34 | 91 | 91 | So Pacific cv | 48 | 29 | 97 |
| Paper | 68 | ct | 39 | 47 | So Ry gen | 48 | 56 | 74 |

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| te & Co 4 1/2 | 29 | 85 1/2 | 85 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 33 | 82 | 91 1/2 |
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| te & Co 4 1/2 | 48 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 58 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 68 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 78 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 88 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 98 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 108 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 118 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 128 | 85 | 89 |
| te & Co 4 1/2 | 138 | 85 | 89 |
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| 24 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | U S S m e l t R s | 63 | 26 | 101% |
| 25 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | U S S t e e l s f s | 63 | 26 | 104% |
| 26 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | U S L t & T r a c | 58 | 44 | 83% |
| 27 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
| 28 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
| 29 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
| 30 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
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| 32 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
| 33 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
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| 38 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
| 39 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
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| 46 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
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| 59 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
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| 61 | Sw | dl | 59 | 98% | 95% | V a C C | 75 | 28 | 104% |
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| Gas Ev 75 | 22 | 140 | 140 |
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| Gas Ev 75 | 37 | 87 | 87 |
| rh 75 | 40 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| deh 46 | 48 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| Ch & C 65 | 28 | 100 | 100 |
| Ch & C 65 | 28 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| gen 55 | 25 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| ic 48 | 49 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| ic 48 | 49 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| ic 48 | 49 | 88 | 88 |
| on 58 | 39 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| on 58 | 39 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Q 65 | 71 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| West 45 | 28 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| L gen 58 | 66 | 87 | 87 |
| L gen 58 | 66 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| West 45 | 28 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| rh 75 | 40 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| deh 46 | 48 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| Ch & C 65 | 28 | 100 | 100 |
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| gen 55 | 25 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| ic 48 | 49 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| ic 48 | 49 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
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| ic 48 | 49 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
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| on 58 | 39 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
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| St. P deb 48 '34 | 54 | 53½ | 1st 4¼s | '47.101.26 | 101.29 | 101.26 | 101.25 |
| St P gen 48 '35 | 78½ | 78½ | 2d 4¼s | '42.101.2 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 101.4 |
| St P gold 48 '29 | 79½ | 79 | 3d 4¼s | '28.102.2 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 102.3 |
| St P cv 4½s '32 | 59½ | 58½ | 4th 4¼s | '38.102.1 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 102.4 |
| St P rfg 4½s 2014 | 52½ | 52½ | US 4¼s | '52.105.1 | 105.1 | 104.31 | 104.31 |
| St P cv 5s 2014 | 57½ | 56½ | | | | | |

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| St P MR 5s '26..... | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 | | |
| Way 5s '27..... | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | | |
| Arg rifg 4s '34..... | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | Argentine Gov 5s '45..... | 81 |
| M&O deb 5s '30..... | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | Argentine Gov 6s '57..... | 93 1/4 |
| Hau & SE 5s '60..... | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | Argentine Gov 7s '27..... | 103 |
| Sta 6 1/2s C '63..... | 118 | 118 | Austrian Gov 7s '43..... | 95 1/2 |
| Alton 3 1/2s '50..... | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | Belgium w/ 6 1/2s..... | 95 |

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|--------------------|----|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Judson cv | 5s | '35 | 981 ¹ / ₂ | 981 ¹ / ₂ | Finland (Rep) 6s | '45 | 881 ¹ / ₂ | |
| Rio G con | 4s | '36 | 787 ⁷ / ₈ | 787 ⁷ / ₈ | Framerican Dev | 7 ¹ / ₂ s | '42 | 951 ¹ / ₂ |
| Rio G rfg | 5s | '55 | 44 | 44 | French (Rep) | 7 ¹ / ₂ s | '41 | 102 |
| Rio G rfg Bank ctf | 44 | | 44 | 44 | French (Rep) | 8s | '45 | 105 ¹ / ₂ |

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| 4s '96..... | 64½ | 63½ | Paulista (City) 7s '92..... | 93½ |
| Trac 6s '42..... | 95½ | 95½ | Prague (City) 7½s '52..... | 98½ |
| ber 8s '41..... | 104 | 103¾ | Queens'd (State) 6s '47..... | 103½ |
| & Pen con 5s '43..... | 97¾ | 97¾ | Queens'd (State) 7s '41..... | 110 |
| s & Hend 5s '33..... | 92½ | 92½ | Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46..... | 96 |
| r Tire 8s '31..... | 105¾ | 105¾ | Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47..... | 93½ |
| r Tire 8s '41..... | 118½ | 118¾ | Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46..... | 98½ |

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| Fur | col | 68' | 41" | .984 | | | | | |
| r | f | rg | f | a | '47 | . | 85% | | |
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| Mic | h | 2d | 5d | "27 | ". | 81 | | | |
| Pt&M | em | 68' | "28. | .983 | | | | | |
| Pw | & | Lt | 58. | 52. | .935 | | | | |
| So | | | | | | | | | |
| Elec | | 68' | "52. | .984 | | | | | |
| C | o | "78. | "42 | .902 | | | | | |

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| Long Time 88 31..... | 96% | 96 1/2 | Dec.13.37 | 13.37 | 13.30 | 13.30 |
| Tel 5s84 | 84 | | | | | |
| el con 5s '50..... | 91 | 91 | | | | |
| Gas rfg 5s '34..... | 98 | 97 1/2 | b-Bid. | | | |
| Gas 51s '53..... | 94 3/4 | 94 1/4 | | | | |
| re & MS deb 4s '31. | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | | | | |
| n & Lex 41s '31..... | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | | | | |

**WINNIPEG
WHEAT**

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| Aug 1st 1½s '42..... | 99½ | 99½ | 1. |
| Oct. | 1.28½ | 1.27½ | 1. |
| Dec. | 1.25½ | 1.24½ | 1. |
| May | 1.30½ | 1.29 | 1. |

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| At 38 | 83% | 85% |
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are running about 20 per cent ahead of last year," said Vice-President A. G. Mills of Otis Elevator Co., who arrived from abroad.

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| Ga Elc Lt 5s. July | 1'30 | 98½ | .. | .. | |
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| Ga Ry & Pw 6sApr. | 1'47 | 99½ | 100% | 4.90 | |
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| to the | So Calif Ed 6s.Feb. | 1.44 | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5.80 |
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| | do 5s Feb. | 1.44 | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5.65 |
| | do 6s Oct. | 1.43 | 99 | 100 | 6.00 |

FINAL SINGLES AT LONGWOOD

Patterson Plays Borotra and Wood Faces Lacoste— Australia Leads

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Sept. 6 (Special).—With the score standing 2 to 1 in their favor, the Australians took on the French Davis Cup team this afternoon in two more singles matches at the Longwood Cricket Club courts in an effort to decide which nation will oppose the United States in the challenge round for the famous tennis trophy. Australia needed only one more victory for this

right. In the first match this afternoon G. L. Patterson meets Jean Borotra, captain of the French aggregation, and P. O'Hara Wood plays Rene Lacoste of France, in the second. The doubles match played yester-

day afternoon was an easy, straight-set victory for the Australians, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. Both combinations lacked co-ordination, especially the defeated pair. The Australians won by their forcing shots, which the Frenchmen seemed to lack. It was noticeable that both Lacoste and Jacques Brugnon played Patterson more than they did

O'Hara Wood, but the latter cut in many times, sending the ball back for good volleys close to the net. This counted much for the success of the Australians.

Lacoste, the conqueror of Patterson in singles the day before, gave the opposition much difficulty with his service, both of the Australians making many errors because of their failure to return the ball. Lacoste was much the steadier of the French pair. All in all,

There was nothing spectacular about the match.

Australians Better Team

It was apparent from the outset that the Australian pair was the better team. Service in the first game, which went to deuce, started with Lacoste, and went along in order until the fifth.

The Australians started the second set by breaking through service and both ends of 2-0 in games when

held a lead of 3-2 in games, when Patterson lost his only service of the match in the sixth game after deuce had been called six times. It was the nearest France came to taking the lead, for Lacoste lost his service on the next game. With service then going in order the Australians again

In the first three games in the third set, service was broken in order and then the games alternated with service until Brugnon lost his in the seventh game after leading 40-15. The Frenchman again threatened in

the eighth, leading 40-0 on Patterson's service, only to lose on errors, dropping the game after it had gone to deuce twice. This gave Australia the set at 6-2 and the match. The match by points: -

First Set

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| Australia | 3 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 7 | — | 42 | — | 6 |
| France | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | 39 | — | 4 |
| | | | | Pl | | SA | | N | | O | | DF | | |
| Patterson | | | | 4 | | 1 | | 11 | | 8 | | | | 1 |
| O'Hara Wood | | | | 3 | | 1 | | 8 | | 4 | | 0 | | |
| Lacoste | | | | 2 | | 0 | | 10 | | 5 | | 0 | | |
| Brugnon | | | | 5 | | 0 | | 8 | | 9 | | 1 | | |

| | Second Set | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----------------|--------|
| Australia | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4—38—6 |
| France | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0—36—4 |
| | Pl | | SA | | N | | C | | D ¹ | |
| Patterson | 6 | | 1 | | 10 | | 14 | | 1 | |
| O'Hara Wood | 6 | | 6 | | 2 | | 4 | | 1 | |
| Lacoste | 2 | | 1 | | 5 | | 5 | | 0 | |
| Brugnon | 1 | | 0 | | 9 | | 6 | | 0 | |

| | Third Set | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| Australia | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 29 | 6 | |
| France | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 2 |
| | Pl | SA | N | O | DF | | | | | |
| Patterson | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| O'Hara Wood | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Lacoste | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| Russnon | 3 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |

In an exhibition match that followed N. E. Brookēs and R. E. Schlesinger, Australians, played W. T. Tilden 2d and Samuel Hardy. The first set was won by the Australians at 6—1, the second went to the Americans at 8—6, and when the third set was 6-all in

James it began to rain and the match was called off. The summary:

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES—Final Round
G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood,
Australia, defeated Rene Lacoste and
Jacques Brugnon, France, 6—4, 6—4,
—2.

FIRST SIX-METER YACHT RACE TODAY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Four United States and four British yachts

were anchored in the bay this morning preparatory to the start of the international six-meter race. The American team—the Lea, the Heron, the Paumonok and the Dauphin—enters the competition in the role of challenger with the British yachts,

The conditions of the race stipulate that it must start at 1:30 o'clock, and that not more than four hours must

that not more than four hours must elapse for the first boat to finish to make it a race. The course is 12 nautical miles in length, 3 miles to the leeward of leeward and return, or a triangle of two miles to each leg. The team which wins four races will be declared the winner.

| PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
| San Francisco..... | 88 | 66 | .571 |
| Seattle | 83 | 71 | .539 |
| Oakland | 80 | 75 | .516 |
| Portland | 78 | 76 | .506 |
| Los Angeles..... | 74* | 81 | .477 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|------|
| Portland | 73 | 82 | .471 |
| Sacramento | 71 | 83 | .461 |
| Salt Lake City..... | 70 | 86 | .449 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Oakland 3, Seattle 0.
 Los Angeles 8, Salt Lake City 3.
 Portland 15, Vernon 13.
 San Francisco 13, Sacramento 8.

MARSHALL TO COACH ENDS
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—F. I. Marshall has been engaged to coach the Brown University football ends this fall. It will be the first time Brown has had a special coach for the wingmen. He played left end on the Brown eleven that



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

On Tuesday next, throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there will develop upon every registered voter a solemn duty, which comes in the way of an opportunity to have a part in the naming, as candidates for public office, those whose integrity and political honesty have been established.

It is easily within the recollection of thousands of voters in the United States when they had, in many cases, valid reasons for complaining that they were given no actual voice in the selection of party candidates or in the framing of political platforms. That was before the days of the direct primary and the initiative and referendum, modern methods which have been adopted and applied in many of the states of the American Union. The privilege which was then regarded highly is now the inalienable possession of every citizen.

But in still more recent years it has been complained that the primary election system is a failure, and that the voice of the people is still impotent in its demand for better men and better measures. If this is true, the fault is that of the people rather than of the system. It is indisputable that the people of a state or of a congressional district have it absolutely within their power to defeat undesirable aspirants for political nominations, just as they have the power to make their election impossible at the final poll in November. If this power has not been exercised, or if the results of primary and general elections have not been satisfactory to a majority of the voters, it is because they have failed, in the first instance or in the second, to express their wishes.

There is, on the part of the great mass of the American people, no serious criticism of the form of government under which they live. If they are misrepresented, either in the legislative or executive branches of their Government, it is not difficult to trace the cause of the trouble directly to its source. That source is the primary election, by and through which it was intended to wrest from ward, county, and state party bosses the power so long used in dictating the choice of candidates and the declarations of platforms.

The duty of every voter is plain. It should be regarded as a privilege, rather than as a task, to record this expression of one's mature judgment at the polls. The temptation is to believe that one vote or a half dozen votes will not change the result. But the grand totals are made up of single votes cast. One can speak as emphatically and as decisively as another, and the result, if there is a full and free expression of the popular will, can never be forecast.

This freedom of selection is, if properly employed, one of the safeguards of democratic institutions. If abused or neglected, the tendency is toward retrogression, the re-establishment of the spoils system in government, and finally rule by those actuated solely by self-interest.

As the American world-girdling fliers complete their epoch-making achievement, it is natural and quite pardonable for their fellow countrymen to feel keen thrills of national pride. It is easy, recalling the pioneer work of the Wright brothers in connection with visions of the present circling of the globe

by United States army airplanes, to overlook the advances made by other nations in the conquest of the air and to visualize America as the unquestioned leader in flying. It is just as well, however, to stop a moment and consider whether this view is entirely consonant with facts before becoming too sure of American superiority in this respect. This can be done without detracting one whit from the glory of the first men who have so nearly flown around the world and established their fame as the Magellans of the air, and while giving full credit to the immense value of their achievement.

The development of man-flight in Europe is quite familiar to most Americans, but it will undoubtedly come as a surprise for them to hear of remarkable airplane development in a region which is often thought of as rather backward in modern progress—South America. Brazil, Chile and Argentina first come to mind as nations of the southern continent in which advancement may be expected. Colombia is not thought of at once as a country where any remarkable step in modern progress would be taken. Yet Colombia, without making any noise about it, has achieved a real distinction in flying. It succeeded, by the establishment of two new lines this summer, in becoming the first nation in the world to connect all of its chief commercial centers by air mail.

The many barriers to rail transport in Colombia, the necessity hitherto existing of using long and winding rivers and mule teams mainly for carrying goods, passengers and mail, make the establishment of airplane service of special value to the country and to all who do business with it. Air lines in Colombia now cover 1104 miles. That sounds small for the United States, but these figures mean little in comparison with the time that is saved. Six seaplanes following the serpentine Magdalena River and three landplanes jumping over high mountain ranges reduce communication to hours in place of days or even weeks by shallow river steamers, winding, hill-climbing railways and pack-teams.

Much of the airplane progress of Colombia has been made by the Sociedad Colombiana de Transportes Aereos, called Scadta for short, and backed by German and Colombian capital. Since it was started in 1921, Scadta has covered 368,530 miles in 4521 hours of flight. It has carried 2830 passengers and 14,522 kilograms of mail, making with ship-

ments of money and merchandise a total of 219,567 kilograms of pay load. Saving of time in travel in the interior is astonishing. In one region a trail that it takes four days to traverse by mule pack is covered in seventy minutes by airplane. Seaplanes fly up the Magdalena River in eight and one-half hours. It takes eight to fifteen days to cover the distance by steamer.

Valuable services, other than mail-carrying, have also been performed by Colombian airplanes. The terrain drained by the Catatumbo River, which had long been in dispute between Colombia and Venezuela, was surveyed from the air. This region is covered with vast swamps and tropical forests. Three thousand nine hundred square miles had to be mapped. It was figured that this would take two years and cost \$200,000 if done by surface methods. In sixteen days Scadta covered the entire area, taking 1800 photographs from the seaplane Caldas. The total cost was one-tenth of that estimated by land.

When a small nation with extremely limited capital and thickly hedged about with handicaps imposed by nature can make such progress in the difficult enterprise of flying as that scored by Colombia, it should suggest to Americans to cover their pride in the feats of their world fliers with a veil of modesty. It should also spur them to emulate the little country far to the south among its lofty mountains, and to catch up with this diminutive rival in providing air-mail service.

From Bulgaria there have come two kinds of news this summer: one telling of Bolshevik agitation and the other of a governmental reign of terror. The first has usually emanated from Sofia direct, the second in a roundabout way through refugees. Both kinds may have been true as to facts. They agree that all is not well in Bulgaria, that there is extreme restlessness there, with tendencies to revolt, and widespread dissatisfaction with things as they are. It is in the interpretation of these things that the two kinds of news differ, and differ radically.

The news sent out with official permission, if not approval, has told of Communist plots, of secret shipments of arms, of Russian propaganda funds amounting to \$400,000, according to one version, and to 1,200,000 gold rubles, according to another, of special meetings by the Soviet chiefs to organize a Red rebellion in Bulgaria, of secret agitators among the peasants, the soldiers and the police, of danger to the peace of the Balkans and then to that of the entire continent if the wicked Bolshevik plans are carried out. The Bulgarian Government itself, which gained its power through a violent revolution a year ago last June, has sent a circular note to the neighboring states of Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey, asking for co-operation in hindering the Russian revolutionary agents from circulating in the Balkans and in repressing the clandestine shipment of arms from secret depots in Vienna and Constantinople and through the ports of the Adriatic.

"See how hard we are working to keep the common enemy, Bolshevism, down," has been the self-advertisement of the Zankoff Cabinet in Bulgaria. "We are champions of law and order," it has seemed to say to the rest of Europe. "We are a dike against the flood of Russian Communism and therefore merit your sympathy and support." A totally different version has seeped through the Bulgarian frontiers with the fleeing adherents of former Premier Alexander Stambuliski, who a year ago was deposed and slain by the faction now in the saddle. It tells of governmental tyranny, of favoritism, injustice, oppression, militarism and a brutal suppression of political opponents, in comparison with which the procedure of the Fascist regime in Italy has been liberalism itself. Several leaders of the Agrarian Party have been assassinated, these refugees say, and others have found safety in flight only.

"At the end of the first year of this Government," writes Emile Kahn in the *Ere Nouvelle* of Paris, "Tsar Boris counted victims (without precision) by the thousands. M. Zankoff (the Premier) admits that of school-teachers alone hundreds have been killed. Stambuliski himself was killed like a dog without trial. His former ministers have been slain, former deputies, journalists, mayors of towns and villages, priests, engineers, doctors, working-men and, above all, peasants." He then quotes in corroboration an article by Vladimir Lebedev in the *Volya Rossi*, which gives the revolting details of a regime of terrorism.

If half of these things are true it is no wonder that the Agrarians have made common cause with the Communists. A year ago this month a revolt was crushed by the Zankoff Government, and the number of victims was estimated at 20,000. Whatever faults Alexander Stambuliski may have had, he sought to make peace with the neighbors of Bulgaria. The fall of Nikola Pashitch in the adjoining Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has greatly encouraged the Peasants Party in Bulgaria, which alleges that the Zankoff Government represents the corresponding elements in Bulgaria. The opposition now seeks to make common cause with the Herriot Government in France and the MacDonald partisans in England. How far it is in reality committed to the Bolshevik program only time will show. Sometimes the cry of "Bolshevism" on the part of those in power is not wholly sincere.

At a time such as the present, when partisanship in the United States is running high, there is sometimes a tendency to forget the larger issues of the Nation's welfare in the effort to obtain advancement of a political organization. It may be recalled that a former President of the United States once made a statement in this regard which still stands as a monument of wisdom. "He serves his party best," Rutherford B. Hayes said in his inaugural address on March 5, 1877, "who serves the country best."

It is pleasant to know, and should, so far as it becomes known, add materially to the European reputation of the United States for culture, that at least four of the candidates for office in the next presidential election, the entire group of standard bearers of the two largest parties, are interested in music. As the phrase puts it that is now spreading a widening ripple through the press, "music predilections are prevalent" among these candidates, as is revealed by the searching study of their careers that treads upon the heels of their candidatures. The qualification has hitherto received little consideration in estimating the character of political candidates, and the standard of music associated with presidential campaigns has been aesthetically of a low order, appealing to predilection for tunes rather than symphonies, and for stirring words and obvious alliteration rather than lyric beauty.

Some presidents, one seems to remember, have had favorite hymns; but which presidents and what hymns escapes mental research. It is a new thing to discover in candidates for this high office a quality that appeals primarily to music-loving voters, although in this case the effect would seem to be neutralized by the number and disposition of the music-loving candidates. Admitting in reason that music lovers are unlikely to vote in presidential elections according to individual music predilection, the nonsense of politics permits some contemplation of such a comic opera condition.

One reads with interest that President Coolidge "has given practical evidence of his faith in music through his acceptance of the honorary chairmanship of the National Music Week Committee, but one is even more interested to learn that General Dawes has contributed personally to the national music, not for a single week, but for all time. The genius of Kreisler has shaken hands with the genius of Dawes; the virtuoso has played the vice-presidential candidate's "Melody in A Major" on his violin.

On the other hand the composer vote is small compared with the baritone vote, and general knowledge that Candidate Davis used to sing baritone in his college glee club will appeal to a wider fellowship. More than that—and here indeed is something to enlist enthusiasm—Mr. Davis was one of the first Americans to recognize the value of the player-piano in the home, and has accumulated a "great collection of rolls of 'classical compositions.'" (As the campaign progresses we shall perhaps hear that Mr. La Follette was one of the first Americans to own a gramophone and that his collection of records is rich in jazz as well as classical compositions.) A sister of the Democratic candidate served for sixteen years as organist in a Central Presbyterian church, and his daughter studied music in college. Nay, more, and this should reach the small but not altogether negligible folk-song vote, another sister of Mr. Davis has made a great collection of folk songs.

Mr. Davis, one may read further, is ably supported by Mr. Bryan, another "choral veteran," who sang bass in glee clubs and in quartets as well as in church, and whose daughter plays the piano—not, as may be pointed out by political opponents, with a mechanical piano-player, but with her own deft fingers. Thus the bass vote will have a favorite candidate to whom will turn also the sympathy of countless piano teachers and all their past and present pupils. It would seem almost imperative for Mr. La Follette (unless he does it already) to learn to play a saxophone.

Byron once wrote,

There's music in the sighing of the reed,
There's music in the gushing of the rill;
There's music in all things if men had ears—

but Byron himself would perhaps be surprised at this journalistic discovery of music in the candidates of an American presidential election.

Editorial Notes

Of course, in one sense it is only to be expected that part of the armamentarium of a political party should be criticism—to put it mildly—of its opponents. Still, it does seem somewhat of a stretch of the imagination to declare, as a statement recently made public by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States, that the troubles of the farmer are directly due mainly to Democratic mistakes. Such factors as the rainfall, conditions of crops in other lands, etc., which many feel have played no little part in the present plight of the American farmer surely are entitled to more consideration than they thereby receive, but presumably "this ruinous Democratic policy" has caused all the distress. However, when one hears practically the same arguments from a Democratic platform, directed against the Republicans, one begins to realize that a too literal acceptance of such statements is not conducive to gaining a knowledge of the true condition of affairs.

Just now that great numbers of houses are being built in England, it is peculiarly opportune that the question of their adequate heating should be given proper consideration. That the small open fire—at present used in the living rooms of millions of dwelling places—is an excellent ventilator, is unquestionable, but that it is a good heater few will have the temerity to declare. One authority has recently urged that the "lost art" of the Romans, who used to heat their houses by means of hot air passing continually below the floors, should be revived. Maybe the method would prove satisfactory, but, after all, the modern American methods are by no means to be despised. One thing is certain, the distress experienced in winter by countless thousands of people in England should not, in this day and age, be permitted to continue any longer.

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